The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

A snub should always be given a snob.

Foraker having got a deserved snub, he now only needs an effective kick, and he is done for.

Foraker's snub boom has wilted already. Nobody cares a durn whether he was snubbed or not.

Hard up when the *Gazette* wants to run a campaign on bed-bugs, and Foraker wants to run one on a snub.

The bed-bug organ and the b. oats organ sleep in the same bed, and work to the same end—the defeat of the Democrats. Bad smell there.

When the REPORTER closed its first year in 1828, it did not abstract its paper to print that edition, from the express office, to dodge the express charges.

The Philadelphia *Times* succeeds admirably in making a "fool" of Foraker, but the buckeye governor ought to have credit for doing the thing himself first

Voters of old Centre, under the wise and economical house-keeping of Democratic officials, our county has been freed from debt and the taxes reduced. Give the party your endorsement in November by rolling up 900 majorit for its ticket.

The opposition have given up all hope of defeating Galer Morrison for Recorder. Mr. Morrison is an excellent scholar, a fine penman, has an obliging disposition, and all the good qualities that make a worthy man. He is one of the most successful school teachers of this county. All these considerations, and the fact that he is a cripple, will ensure him an overwhelming vote.

John Noll is gaining friends every day. He has a clean character, and is of the laboring masses and has been useful to the community as a citizen and skilled laborer. As a soldier he bore an excellent record having served through the war. There is not a single reason why any honest man, of any party, should vote against honest John Noll, for Sheriff.

Every workingman owes it to himself and his class to vote for John Rupp, for Register. Mr. Rupp has been a hard working, industrious man all his life, and is the embodiment of honesty. He is a self-made man. Such are the men that deserve encouragement and recognition. He is competent to fill the position, and understands German and English, which is important in that office.

The British naval authorities on Tuesday launched one of the most powerful iron-clads afloat. Its cost is about $4,500,000. Her turret guns will fire projectiles weighing 1,250 pounds, with a powder charge of 630 pounds.

Uncle Sam will now take a pinch of snuff and then order a bigger one, to knock the stuffen out of John Bull whenever he gets mad.

Outside of a little silly clap-trap, not a single sound reason can be given why A. J. Griest should not be re-elected county commissioner. Under his watchful eye the debt of the county, that hung over us for years, has been wiped out. His vigilance and independence have caused all outstanding duplicates to be settled up, without fear or favor. By this policy the money has gone into the treasury and the county tax has been reduced. Economy has been practiced in all the county's affairs and not a cent has been misapplied, nor can a day's time be shown to be uselessly put in and per diem charged.

These facts should and will weigh with every taxpayer, and the small clap-trap peddled against Mr. Greist is simply disgusting.

The present year promises to be notable for two things, the number of terrible casualties which it has witnessed, and the number of new political parties to which it has given birth. Hardly a week passes that we do not hear of the orgination of some new political movement, which, in the language of its originators, is "bound to sweep the country" at some date in the near future. The country will indeed be thoroughly swept if all these predictions are fulfilled. The labor agitation has given rise to no less than three or four distinct parties, each having for its declared object the crushing out of "capitalistic monopolies." In New York there are now four seperate tickets in the field for the coming State election: the Republican, Prohibitionist, Henry George, and Progressive Labor Other parties are yet to be heard from That must be a man difficult to please who cannot now find a party to fit his political ideas.

MIXED OR SEPERATE SCHOOLS

The last Ohio legislature repealed the statue authorizing the establishment to seperate schools for colored pupils. The attempts of the colored children to secure admission to the white schools have created great commotion in various parts of the State, and in some places the schools have been closed. In Kansas, at Fort Scott and other places, a similar condition exists. On the opening day delegations of colored children, accompanied by adult representatives, appeared in considerable numbers at four of the school houses and demanded admission. This was refused them. At one of the schools the colored children marched in 50 strong and took possession of the room. The white children immediately withdrew and the teacher abandoned the school for the day. The same thing occured the second day, but the teacher gathered around him the few whites who remained and heard their lessons, absolutely refusing to instruct the colored children, but permitting them to remain upon condition that they did not create any disturbance. It would seem from these occurrences in Ohio and Kansas that the prejudice against mixed schools is not wholly confined to the South.

Wherever in the North the negroes are numerous enough to make a strong showing in the public schools, there is a demand for seperate schools. If this sentiment is traced it will be generally found that the mothers of white children are the most strenuous in insisting on seperate schools. Nor is the reason difficult to discover. The home training of negro children is not of that character that commends them to white mothers as fit associates for their children. This is a stubborn fact, and no amount of pleading "eq al rights" or the propriety of the co-education of the races changes it.

In Ohio, as well as in Kansas, in the towns where trouble over this question has occurred, the negroes have generally applied for a mandamus on the school boards to abandon the seperate system and open the white schools to colored pupils. As the law is clear, the mandamus will probably be granted, with the result that parents who can afford it will probably send their children to private schools.

"If those men are hanged their wives will kill their children and then commit suicide," said Mrs. Capt. Black to a reporter of the *World* yesterday; "Nina Van Zandt has frequently assured me that if her husband, August Spies, goes to the scaffold, she will die by her own hand the same hour. The other women tell me the same thing."

If all the anarchist sympathizers will do the same thing, then the tribe of bomb throwers will do mankind a great good.

In Dayton, O., last Saturday evening, George Zeigler stopped in a corner grocery, where Daniel Alexander agreed to pay for all liquor Zeigler would drink. Zeigler drank twenty-two glasses of five-cent whisky, walked two hundred yards home, sat down and soon died.

Zeigler is dead, but we will venture to say the fools are not all dead.

Our Republican opponents, just now are in a great quandery, they can't see on what part of the Democratic county ticket to make an attack. They give up the idea of bouncing Grove. They can't make a successful fight against the gallant soldier and hard working Noll. The honest Harris township farmer, Kimport, is a nut they find too hard to crack. Griest has made so excellent and faithful a commissioner, that they can't throw him, and his colleague, Fiedler, is being one of the most respected Penns valley farmers, they see no chance there. Rupp has so clear a record as a man who by honest industry has made himself what he is, that they give up the idea of defeating him. Morrison, they admitted from the start, they could not defeat, and so there is great tribulation.

Guess better send out a committee to hunt bed-bugs, then hunt Democrats.

Democrats won't be gulled this time, sure.

It appears that the Forakers were only two out of many hundreds of people with whom Mrs. Cleveland failed to shake hands at the Philadelphia reception. If all of them are going to pose as martyrs, this will be a very tiresome country to live in for the next few weeks. —*Chicago Times.*

T. F. Jamison having declined the Democratic nomination for Auditor, the Co. Committee, have, at a meeting on Saturday last nominated W. A. Krise, of Gregg, to fill the vacancy.

Last Saturday there were one hundred divorce cases, before five Chicago judges. This text itself is more eloquent than a column article on the subject would be.

Congressman Scott's miners at Shamokin, to the number of 700, have concluded to resume work again.

THE ANTHRACITE MINERS' STRIKE.

Mr. A. A. Carlton, of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, who is in the city arranging a conference to discuss the wages of the coke workers is one of the two members of the Board delegated to look after the big strike of the coal miners in the Anthracite region.

"There are now between 17,000 and 18,000 men out on a strike. The number at work at the advance are between 35,000 and 40,000. These men have been assessed 5 per cent of their wages to support those who are still out. This arrangement was my own suggestion. I told them that every cent that they paid to the men on a strike was that much interest that would come back to them, and that if they did not give this much that they might lose all of the advance. They readily adopted my suggestion, and are not only willing to pay the 5 per cent, but the extra 8 per cent. of an advance, if necessary to support the strikers. It can be readily seen that this amount of money, coming from nearly 40,000 men, will lend additional strength to the strike.

Relief stores have been started at Freeland and other portions of the coal strike district. A room has been rented here and will be stocked with flour and provisions.

These stores are furnished and supported by the official heads of organized labor and will be a great help to many of the men. As yet no call for assistance from the public has been made, nor is such call probable, as the leaders feel confident of receiving aid from the neighboring working districts of the Schuylkill and Wyoming region.

The exodus of Hungarian and Italian laborers has been very great. Scores of them board the cars each day, some for other localities, but others for their native land. At Slabtown, five miles distant, where there was a colony of over 500, not one now remains. One agent has sold over 450 passage tickets since the strike began. If this exodus continues it will be a serious question with the operators, when they decide to resume, where to find unskilled labor. This in itself will have a tendency to raise the wages of that class of labor Upwards of a hundred miners have found employment with the Diamond Water Company, which is constructing extensive water works here.

The price of coal has advanced $3 per car, and the local dealers are forced to go to the Schuylkill region to supply their trade. The stock of pea coal, which is used at some of the mines to feed the boiler fires, is rapidly being depleted and in a short time these works will have to cease running the pumps.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT PREDICTED.

Philadelphia, September 24.—There will be, according to statements from trustworthy sources, an adjustment of the strike troubles in the Lehigh region within a week. It is believed that a committee of employes will meet the managers and that the advance will be paid. The companies state, in justification of their course, that not a name signed to the petition for an advance was genuine.

OHIO AND HER GOVERNOR.

The fact that Ohio is a very big State is no good reason why she should have a very big fool for Governor, but she has one all the same. There is no law, either fundamental or statutory, against a man being a fool, or against a Governor being a fool, or against any State electing a fool for her Chief Magistrate; and the fact that Ohio chooses to have such a fool as Foraker for Governor is nobody's business but her own. To people who like such a Governor, he is just the sort of a Governor such people like, and it being wholly a matter of taste, Ohio is not to be criticised for her choice.

It is nobody's concern outside of Ohio that Governor Foraker lashes himself into a fury once a week or oftener, over some imaginary insult or slight to the American flag or to himself, nor has the outside world any right to bother about Governor Foraker slopping over in insulting telegrams, ostentatiously given to the public, to the President of the United States, refusing to surrender the Ohio captured flags which nobody thought of asking for and which were not referred to by any order or suggestion of the national government. It is peculiarly Governor Foraker's prerogative to slop over, to be ridiculous, to pose as a fool and to offend every instinct of courtesy or even of decency, in all matters of which he can speak as Executive of Ohio. Ohio is his State; Ohio has defeated him for Governor; Ohio has elected him Governor, and the question of having a picturesque fool for Governor is solely a question for Ohio; but when Ohio's Governor gets outside of his State, where the proprieties and decencies of public and private life are respected, both the big State and the big fool Governor are obnoxious to criticism.

Governor Foraker has exhausted his rather limited intellectual resources lately to heap indecent insult upon the President of the United States. By public telegram he falsely accused the President of proposing to return the captured flags in the custody of Ohio and in mendacious insolence refused to obey an order that never was issued, that never was contemplated, and that Governor Foraker knew had never been issued or thought of. It was an exhibition of the heeler's clap-trap that might have made fame for an oldtime Five Points precinct politician, and it shamed his people and his State. Having committed a superlative folly, Foraker next countered on himself by a gushing public telegram inviting the President, "in the name of the whole people of Ohio," to accept their hospitality on his Western journey; but a like invitation coming at the same time from the same State from Ohio citizens of decent expression and repute, the citizens were answered and the brawling Governor was not. Smarting under his cumulated follies, Foraker next attacked the President in his opening campaign address, in speech so coarse and indecent that it had to be suppressed in the revised report given to the newspapers, and fresh from that achievement, he appeared in Philadelphia, where all guests were received with open hearts and generous welcome.

The above is from the Philapelphia *Times*, and is quite good reading.

THE INCREASE IN PENSIONS.

The *World* says the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the last fiscal year contains information which should cause the people to demand that Congress go very slow in making further additions to the pension-list.

During last year the net increase in the number of pensioners was 40,224—and this twenty-two years after the close of the war. The pension-list reached its natural maximum, under the laws that helped to induce men to volunteer in defense of their country, in 1873, eight years after the end of the conflict. The list then numbered 238,411; the disbursements were $29,000,000. The numbers steadily decreasing until 1878, when the list contained but 223,998, and the cost was $26,000,000. At that time the new drag net pension acts, promoted by claim agents and encouraged by vote-catching politicans, began to pass. The list grew at a rapid rate until on June 30th last it numbered 406,000, and the cost was $74,815,000. And thus the anomaly is presented of a pension-list increasing at an alarming rate more than a quarter of a century after the close of the war that made it necessary.

The pension-roll of the United States is now less by only 40,000 than the roster of the standing army of Germany, and costs within $10,000,000 as much annually. It exceeds by $10,000,000 the total expenditures of our Government in the year before the war.

COSTLY LIQUOR SELLING.

Seventeen years imprisonment for selling liquor is the way it was done in Whichita, Kansas.

James A. Stewart, was sentenced to seventeen years and four months in the county jail and fined $20,800 with costs of prosecution for the violation of the prohibition law. He was clerk in the West End drug store and pleaded guilty to an indictment containing 2,080 counts, at the same time as did Herman, the proprietor of the place. The latter cannot be found, and it is thought that he has left the country. The punishment imposed upon Stewart is the heaviest ever given in the State for violation of the liquor laws.

Is Foraker afraid of being snubbed again? He has decided not to attend the Grand Army Encampment at St. Louis, giving as a reason that "oth er engagements preclude his going." It is quite probable, however, that his intimate political friends have advised him not to go, as they fear a repetition of his recent actions in Philadelphia might occur. They don't want him to go away from home very far.

The anarchists must hang, so decides the Illinois Supreme Court.

Sharp must go to Sing Sing, so decides the Supreme Court of New York.

Really, the rascals are found by justice.

Now bring up the rest of 'em until all are made stretch hemp or get behind some penitentiary bars.

Nine criminals were publicly whipped in Newcastle, Delaware, on Saturday. Four negroes got 100 lashes each for petty thieving, three white men received ten and two others five lashes each. One of them played a swindle in oats

Secretary Fairchild has no fears that there will be a money panic. The scare is believed to have been worked up by he speculators.

He will be known hereafter as Gov Snubaker.

On Monday morning the mountain tops of Maine were covered with snow.

OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED.

Cook County's Sheriff Receives the Death Warrant for the Seven Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The seven condemned anarchists affected to see a similarity between their cases and that of the boodler, Dan Wren. In his case Judge McAllister issued a writ of habeas corpus on points presented conflicting with the Illinois conspiracy laws and an order was given for Wren's release.

Their rising hopes took a long drop however, when the following official document was read to them:

Be it remembered to wit, on the 14th day of September, A. D., 1887, the same being one of the days of said term of court, the following proceedings were by said court had and entered of record, to wit: August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fisher, George Engel, Louis Lingg and Oscar W. Neebe vs. the people of the state of Illinois. Error to criminal court of Cook county. On this day come again the said parties, the court having diligently examined and inspected well the record and proceedings aforesaid as the matters and things therein assigned for error, and being now sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, for that it appears to the court now here that neither in the record and proceedings aforesaid nor in the rendition of the judgment aforesaid is there anything erroneous, vicious or defective, and in that the error is no error; therefore, it is considered by the court that the judgment aforesaid be affirmed in all things as to each and every of all said plaintiffs in error, and stand in full force and effect notwithstanding the said matters and things therein assigned for error.

And it is further ordered by the court that the 11th day of November, A. D. 1887, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time when the sentence of death pronounced upon said plaintiffs in error, August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fisher, George Engel, and Louis Lingg by the criminal court of Cook county, Ill., shall be executed; and it is further ordered by the court that the sheriff of Cook county, Ill., be and is hereby ordered and directed to carry into execution the sentence of the court of Cook county, Ill., of the defendants.

Spies was asked what he thought of the document.

"I have not a word to say," he replied, his face pale and his lips quivering. "I suppose it is in the nature of a formal declaration," he added, and then turned away.

The other anarchists had listened closely to the reading, and, while refusing to talk about the death order, it was plain that their joy over the Wren case had speedily fled. Nina Van Zandt heard of the death order and hurried to the jail, weeping bitterly, and very soon after her came Mrs. Engel, exclaiming "Ach, Gott! Ach, Gott!" Parsons has evidently settled down to quietly meet his fate. He is certain he will be hanged, and declares that his death will be an offering to the gods of the labor cause.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons was hustled into Justice Lyon's court with a lot of petty thieves and after a vain attempt to make a scene she was dismissed by the justice. This was precisely what Mrs. Parsons and the lawless element did not desire, but the justice deemed it the best thing to do under the circumstances.

A Fisherman's Feat.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Capt. Joseph Walsh, skipper of a Gloucester fishing vessel now lying at an East Boston wharf, performed a perilous feat last night. He don't remember how he did it, or in fact that he did it at all. When he arrived in port he unloaded his cargo of fish, and then he went out to see the sights. He tried in vain to return to his vessel about midnight. He got as far as Lewis street, near the East Boston ferry, when the straggling pedestrians were astonished to see him grasp the lightning rod on the Boston sugar refining company's building and begin to climb. Slowly, inch by inch, he crawled up the slight wire. Up and up he went until he had passed the fifth and then the sixth and seventh stories. When he reached the eighth and uppermost story he found a window open, and in he crawled. Then the crowd scattered and went for a policeman. Walsh was found in the top story preparing to go to sleep. He was taken to the station house, where he told the lieutenant in charge that he hadn't the least idea how he came to climb up the building, and that he had no intention of robbery. The police believed him and let him go.

Money Value of Maiden Affection.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Sept. 24.—Miss Annie Rawson, daughter of Solon Rawson, a provision merchant, has brought suit for breach of promise against D. W. Bailey, and has attached the property of his firm for $20,000 damages. Annie is a tall and pretty brunette, thirty years old. Six years ago Baily came here and began paying attention to Miss Rawson. These attentions, it is said, soon became marked and it was reported that the couple were engaged to be married. Miss Rawson confirmed the truth of the rumor by announcing her engagement among her friends. Bailey went to South Poland, Me., and entered the grocery business with his brother. Fortune smiled on young Baily but as time passed he appeared to have arrived at no nearer conclusion about his projected marriage, Miss Rawson having meantime refused several other offers. Miss Annie finally broached the matter to her parents and friends and the suit for breach of promise was decided upon.

Three Children's Horrible Death.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—A shocking affair has just been reported from the Island of Orleans. Four little children belonging to the family of P. Godhout, a farmer living close to the camp-ground where the Dominion artilery association held its annual competition a few weeks ago, went out to pick up pieces of exploded shells. They came across a large shell which had not exploded after being fired. Their curiosity being aroused, they began to examine the fuse, and finally applied a lighted match to it, the result being that the shell exploded, killing three of the children instantly and injuring the fourth so seriously that its life is despaired of. The mother has been unconscious ever since she learned of the fatality and her recovery is doubtful.

Stage Robbery in Texas.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 24.—A report has reached here that the stage between Comfort and Fredericksburg was robbed by two masked highwaymen who went through the pockets of the passengers and rifled the mails, after which they made their escape in the darkness. Officers have started on the track of the robbers.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eleven criminals were publicly whipped in the New Castle, Del., jail Saturday.

The national convention of switchmen which met at Indianapolis is not in sympawith the knights of labor.

Bair, the famous driver, was relieved of $1,500 by three highwaymen last Saturday on the Belmont track.

Four Mexican smugglers were killed near Laredo, Mexico, Saturday, in a battle with United States marshals.

The engagement of senator Joseph A. Hawley, of Connecticut, to Miss Edith Hornor, of Philadelphia, is announced.

The United Labor party, of Hudson county, N. J., has decided to take independent action in the approaching election.

The brass workers of New York are determined to have a Saturday half-holiday. About 3,500 quit work Saturday afternoon.

Jacob Sharp's condition was worse on Saturday. His heart troubled him, and he appeared to suffer more than he has any day since his conviction.

A Cork correspondent of the *Times* says that Mr. Davitt has gone to America to repair the damages done by O'Brien during his recent American trip.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, wife of the condemned anarchist, was arrested in Chicago Saturday for distributing circulars appealing to the public for sympathy.

A bear attended a baptizing at Williamsburg, Ky., on Sunday. The congregation fled, while bruin eat the hymn book and tore the minister's coat into strips.

A dissolute fellow, Wilkes Trotter, of Marengo, Ind., was whipped soundly a few nights ago by a body of men called "white caps." He spent his money for whiskey, and whipped his wife, hence the thrashing.

Reports from the cholera-afflicted cities of Sicily show that there were on Saturday 119 new cases of the disease and 60 deaths at Messina; 10 new cases and 9 deaths at Catania, and 6 new cases and 2 deaths at Palermo.

Ex-Minister Elihu B. Washburne, of Chicago, was reported slightly better Saturday afternoon. His physician said that his illness was congestion of the brain and partial paralysis. He also reports the outlook favorable.

Professer Siemerging's great equestrian statue of Washington, ordered by the Pennsylvania society, of Cincinnati, for placing in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, has been shipped from Berlin, and within a few days will reach New York.

About 300 anarchists met in Kessler hall, Jersey City, Saturday evening to "protest against the greatest infamy of our country, the contemplated judicial murder of the Chicago anarchists." On the stage and wall were red flags and red bunting. Walter Vrooman, of New York, addressed the meeting in English.

The aggregate amount of bonds purchased by the treasury Saturday was $1,900,350, including $522,650 fours and $1,377,700 four and a half per cents. New York sold $662,850; Philadelphia, $15,450; Washington, $29,150; Boston, $922,000; Williamsport, Penn., $100,000; Pittsburg, $80,000; Portland, Me., $90,000; Topeka, Kan., $140,000. The offers from other cities were of small amounts.

A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

The Treatment of Little Children in a Rochester Baby Farm.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 26.—A woman named Cynthia McDonald is in jail here, arrested yesterday on the charge of murder in the second degree.

Early yesterday morning officers made a descent upon her house and found four children in it. Two were dead, apparently from starvation, as they were mere skeletons. A physician made an examination of the food that has been administered to the infants and at once pronounced it unfit for use. The two others were found lying in bed, reduced almost to skeletons. Their little limbs and arms were about as large as broom handles.

Dr. Mulligan gave it as his opinion that these children would not survive twenty hours longer. He said that the little ones showed unmistakable signs of most cruel and wanton neglect. The claim is that Mrs. McDonald had administered corelals to make the infants sleep. The woman, it is learned, has conducted a baby farm for illegitimate children at the place for several years.

Mexico Wants Arbitration.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 24.—The proposition to create an international tribunal to decide all questions pending or to arise in future between Mexico and the United States occupies the attention of a section of the public press, and the *Monitor Republicano* urges the discussion of the matter. The fact that 200 members of the British parliament have signed a memorial to President Cleveland asking him to support the movement for a treaty providing for the arbitration of all questions arising between Great Britain and the United States has been used here as an argument in favor of Mexico asking permission to be allowed to join with these two powerful nations in the creation of an international tribunal, which would be a powerful means of preserving peace between her and the two Anglo-Saxon nations.

Quick Time West.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The statement is made here that John D. Spreckles, president of the Oceanic steamship company, had made an agreement with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, to provide for a through express from San Diego to New York in four days. The train is to carry passengers and mail through with few changes, and the Oceanic company steamers, if pushed, will cross the Pacific from San Diego to Sydney, stopping at Auckland, in 17 or 18 days. The total time from Sydney to Liverpool will be reduced to 28 days.

George's Letter to Gov. Hill.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Gov. Hill was asked yesterday if he would give for publication Henry George's letter proposing a joint campaign debate on taxation and economic questions. Gov. Hill said that he knew nothing of any such letter except what he had read in the newspapers. "It may come to-morrow," he said, "but in any event Mr. George should give the letter to the public It is not my place to do so."

Barred Out for His Color.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Charles W. Bell, colored, a writing teacher formerly employed in the colored schools, has been appointed by Superintendent White to teach penmanship in the white schools on Walnut Hill. This has caused so much feeling that an indignation meeting is talked of to express disapproval of the superintendent's action.

At the Stile.

Oh! I know a little maiden,
She lives close to us at home;
When the air with peace is laden
In the evening she will roam,
In the evening down the meadow
To the stile upon the lane,
Where beneath the oak tree shadow
She will meet her love again.

She has very many lovers,
Has this maiden, half a score;
She's a fortune to the glovers
With her twenty pairs, or more.
There's the banker and the tailor,
Who are looking out for wives,
And the parson's son—a sailor—
Will make love when he arrives.

Then the curate comes to prattle
All the gossip of the town,
While the captain talks of battle,
And besieges with a frown.
There's a farmer every Friday
Comes to market in our square,
Bringing with him, wet or dry day,
Posies gathered for the fair.

They implore her, till she blushes—
Says they do not know their mind—
So their vows and speeches crushes,
But she is not all unkind;
For she tells me of their going,
With a laughing sort of smile,
And I know what I am knowing,
And I learn it—at the stile.

RETRIBUTION.

As we strolled slowly through the wards the doctor told me many anecdotes of the unfortunates under his charge. Finally we turned into a room, where he said: "This patient was a soldier and imagines many strange things; he is perfectly harmless, and you must get him to tell you his case, while I go over into ward A." Looking around the neat little room I saw a large copy of our Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments fastened on the wall, a small washstand, a bed, and a bureau. Kneeling in the corner was the bent figure of a man, and he was praying earnestly.

"Private Blake," said the doctor, sharply.

"Here, general, here," said the man, rising and facing about with a brisk military salute.

"Private Blake, this is Gen. Jones; he has come to listen to your grievance. Tell him all about it."

"I will, General; and why? Because he'll get me out, and that's why. What was your command, General?"

"I belonged to the Ninth Corps, my man."

"And so did I, General, and it was a good corps. Do you remember, General, when John Smith was shot for desertion in front of Petersburg."

"No, my man, but I have no doubt he was, if you say so."

"But he wasn't shot by the squad, General, only by one of the squad—me! And I'm in here for a thousand years, a thousand years! I was innocent. When I saw him lying full of holes on his wooden overcoat, my head rumbled, and I knew I'd be tried for it. Great God! Now I've sworn again, and now I must pray again."

He ran across the little room and dropped on his knees.

"Oh, come, come, Blake," said the doctor, "if you want the General to help you, you must tell him all about it."

"I will, General. You officers didn't think I could put a crank on the moon and make a grindstone out of it, but I did, and at night, too, between the second and third relief."

"If you don't stop that nonsense I'll go away, and so will the General," said the doctor. As the man again rose from his knees and came toward us I looked him over. He was "chunky" built, with blue eyes and dark hair, a round face, and a nervous, fitful, uneasy manner.

The doctor left the room and I sat down to listen.

"I say, General," (and he saluted me,) "did you ever love anybody?"

"I hope so, my man; I'm married."

"Married! Rig a jig! Married! Why, General, there's lots of married men who never knew what it was to love anybody, and it's a blessing they never did. I tell you, General, without any wish to be familiar with my superior officer, that there's a squad of men in this Army that had better never love, because if anything should go wrong they'd go crazy. They are all feeling. They used to say I was crazy, and I believe I was a little touched; but there wasn't a man in the Ninth Corps who'd say Private Blake wasn't a good soldier. Do you think you can get me out, General?"

"Perhaps so, my man."

"Then I'll tell you all about it. I came from Connecticut, where I made a good living before the war—I was a barber. My poor old mother kept house for me and I was happy. I had a neat little shop with the Lord's Prayer and the Commandments on the wall, and I loved my neighbor's daughter, but a rich fellow came up from New York and led her astray, and she died, and many's the night I look out of this window and see her fly by on a star; and she says:

"Harry, dear, be patient; you'll join me by-and-by.' I know that well enough, but, General, it won't be in less than a thousand years! I was to be married, General, and that devil came from New York in his sleigh and took her riding, and he hung around our villiage, and I was in misery because she grew cold to me. And one day he came into my shop and looked around, and asked me to shave him. He told me to be careful, as he had a mole on his right cheek, which a clumsy barber had cut; but I didn't cut it, I'm as good a workman as ever you saw, but they won't let me have my tools here.

"When my poor little Mary sacked me for good and all, General, I knew there was something wrong in my head, but I hid it. One day my mother told me that Mary had gone off with him, and they wern't married, and that's the last I remember, General. They said I was kept strapped down more than a year in an asylum, and then I come to and they discharged me as cured, and I went back to our villiage to find my mother dead. I opened my shop again, but the people wouldn't come to me to be shaved. They said they didn't like to have a crazy man fingering about their throats with a razor in his hand. So I went out West, changed my name, and opened a shop at a town on the Mississippi, close to the landing, and did very well for two or three years. One day a big man came into my shop and threw himself into my chair, and said he wanted to be shaved d—d quick. He was about half drunk, and went to sleep as soon as he laid back. I woke him up and asked if he wanted all his beard taken off. He said, 'yes,' and he went to sleep again. I had in my shop what I had brought from Connecticut, the Lord's Prayer and the Commandments, in big letters, hanging on the wall. I lathered him well and took off his mustache and beard on the left side of his face, then I began on the right, but had hardly started when my razor touched a mole?

"I knew him, General! I knew him! The devil that had led my poor Mary astray, but now he was in my power and snoring in sleep. Ha, ha! I slipped into my yard and got my axe. Once, twice, three times I raised that axe to cleave his skull, but another idea flashed through my mind like lightning. I got out all my towels and bound him to the heavy chair—his arms and legs and head—so tight that he couldn't move if he had been as strong as Samson. Then I yelled in his ear and woke him up."

"'Whatinell is the matter,' he growled.

"'Matter! you devil,' I yelled; 'don't you know me? Where is my Mary? Oh, struggle, twist, swear!' He did know me, General, and sobered in a minute.

"'Let me out of this,' said he. 'I'll call for help.'

"'Call for help, you devil! Why don't you? I'd have your throat cut from ear to ear before a man could open that door. Pray, man, pray.'

"'Why should I pray?'

"'Why! Because you've got to die. I'll give you ten minutes. God knows I don't want to butcher you without giving you any chance.'

"He looked at me, General, and he was white as snow; but I saw the color come into his face again and he clapped his sharp eyes on me and wouldn't take them off. Wherever I went he followed me with his eyes, and I was more afraid of them than I would have been of a regiment of men.

"'What are you going to do with me?'

"'I'm going to cut your throat.'

"'And end your days on the gallows?'

"'Never! When I see the last of your seducing blood trickling on this floor I'll die too.'

"'In ten minutes?'

"'Now, now, you devil—in less than eight minutes.'

"'I can't pray.'

"'Then read, man. Come, hurry, hurry, hurry! there's the Lord's Prayer hanging over that door.'

"'Where is your mother now?'

"'In heaven, I firmly believe.'

"'So do I. I always heard your mother was a good woman and you were a good man. Do you think she is in heaven now, looking down on you sharpening a razor to cut the throat of a helpless man?'

"'Yes, and more. She will see me cut your throat in less than seven minutes. Pray!'

"'And what is on that other placard?'

"'What, you monster! Have you led such a life of sin that you don't know the Commandments?'

"He set his evil eyes on me sharper than ever, General, looking me through and through, and then he said slowly:

"'Thou shalt not kill.

"I sprang at him, General, and made a wipe at his throat; but he never moved his awful eyes from mine, and I staggered back, and remembered how when I was a little boy twenty years before, my mother used to make me repeat that every night, and the razor dropped from my hand to the floor. I loosened all the towels.

"'Go, you devil. 'God Almighty punishes. Your blood won't be on my hand; and he went away half shaved. He noised his escape about, General, and my business broke up. The war came on and I enlisted. They used to call me Crazy Blake, but they said I was a good soldier. I was always at the front and was never hit but once.

"One dark night, down at Petersburg, I was out with a chum trying to capture a piece of ice for another chum of ours who was down in a shelter-tent with the fever. We crept through the Johnnies' lines to an ice-house they had there and saw a guard on post in front of it. My chum said he wouldn't go any further, but I crept up behind the ice-house, watched my chance, tripped that guard, took his piece away, clapped the bayonet on him, and told him to keep still. I had him foul, General, and he never said a word, as I made him go into the ice-house, get a chunk of ice, and then kept him in front of me all the way back to camp. I left him in the guard-house till morning, and took the ice to our sick chum. In the morning, when the sergeant was dressing the guard, he looked in the guard-house and saw the Johnny.

"'What's your name?' said the sergeant.

"'My name is Talbot, sergeant.

"'And what did you belong to?'

"'I belonged to the Second Georgia.'

"'No you don't,' said the sergeant. 'Your name is Smith, and you belonged to the One-hundred-and-third New York.'

"And so it turned out, General. It appeared when they tried him that his name was Smith, and he was a bounty jumper, and had deserted to the rebs intending to desert back again and get sent North. You know, General, lots of the jumpers played that down there.

"He was sentenced to be shot, general, and I was detailed on the shooting squad, and I felt awful about it. 'Thou shalt not kill,' was rushing through my head like a train through a tunnel. When the squad fell in the provost marshal made me take the twelve pieces into a tent, and he told me to load eleven of them with ball and one with a blank, like they always do. I didn't want to have anything to do with it, so I loaded eleven with blanks and rammed three ball-cartridges into one piece. Thinks I, I'll know who does the killing if nobody else does, because that piece will kick like sixty. So we marched out, and the provost marshal read the sentence, and the chaplain prayed, and then there came the 'Ready, Aim, Fire!' and I found myself lying on my back. I got the ball-cartridges after all. When we got back to camp I felt awfully. It seemed as though there was letters of fire, as big as mountains, strung along the sky, 'Thou shalt not kill.'

"That night I wasn't on guard, and after Retreat I was spreading my blanket, just about to turn in, when I heard our captain out in the company street asking for me. I went out. 'Blake, get your razor and brush and come with me.' So I got them out of my knapsack and followed the captain to the surgeon's tent. The surgeon says: 'Blake, you must not mention it; that deserter we shot to-day is here. We have had a discussion; Capt. Hunt declares that a dead man's hair grows; I want to convince him that it don't, so you shave him close and we'll see if he has a rough or smooth face to-morrow.'

"The poor fellow lay here, General, with three awful holes through his breast, and I lathered him and took off his mustache and left beard, and then commenced on his right, but as soon as I did my razor touched a mole! It was God's work, General. There he lay.

"'What's the matter, Blake?' said the captain.

"'God save us captain; what was his name?"

"'Smith.'

"'No, no captain. I knew him in Connecticut and in the West; his name wasn't Smith then.'

"And General, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant and Meade and Sheridan and all the other high officers sat on the court that tried me for killing him, and they sentenced me to be confined in this narrow room for a thousand years. Please get me out, General!"

I was so touched by his pitiful manner that I said:

"I will my man."

"Come, General," said the doctor from the hall,

"Good-bye, my man," said I, and joined the doctor, "What do you think of his story?" asked the latter.

"Wonderful; but it cannot be true."

"It is true, every word of it, excepting his trial—that's all his fancy. I have made inquiries and found it fact."

"Well, doctor, I can only say that if any one doubts Retribution in this world after hearing that they must be very skeptical indeed."

Sapphire Hunting in Siam.

Some time ago a native hunter in Siam found sapphires in a remote and secluded district. Some men who were let into the secret followed him into the mine and brought back to Rungoon and Calcutta a number of very valuable stones. A rush ensued for British Burmah, thousands of adventurers flocking to the mines, some to find sudden fortune, but more to lose their lives from privation and jungle fever. The mines are located in the provinces of Battambong and Chautaboon. In his commercial report the British consul at Bankok says that the miners are very careful to conceal their gems while in Siam. Being anxious to show some of the gems to the English admiral, the consul called for specimens from some miners who had just returned from the diggings. One miner, a poorly clad and miserable looking fellow, produced a few small stones, and after a great deal of coaxing was induced, with many precautions, to give a private view of his great prize, which was a large sapphire in the rough, valued at $10,000. He would probably not have shown the stone at all had he not been on the point of leaving in a steamer. Owing to the secresy thus observed by the possessors of valuable gems, it is impossible to give any estimate of the total value of the stones found, but that individuals have made large profits is certain. One man dug out a stone which he offered for sale at Chautaboon for $500, but did not find a purchaser. He went with it to Rangoon, where he was offered $7500, but having awakened to the value of the stone, he declined to sell, and took it to Calcutta, where he eventually obtained $15,000 for it. Now, however, there are many experienced gem merchants established in the neighborhood of the mines, and something like the real value of the stone can be obtained by the miners on the spot. The largest sapphire hitherto found, so far as the consul knows, weighed 370 carats in the rough, and when cut turned out 111 carats of the finest water—the ruby, onyx and jade are found in the district, but the quality of none of them is such as to make them very valuable.

A Fashionable Nile Town.

What a sight is Luxor! Turn the head as you will, you are sure to see some picture altogether different from anything you had previously beheld, for Luxor is "the metropolis of Thebes." Here the strange people of all quarters congregate. It may be considered the fashionable town of the Modern Nile. The majority of sight-seers terminate their journey there, and so the natives make the most of their opportunities to sell their wares. The streets are of never-ending interest. One gets the impression that Luxor is the busiest mart in the world. Here are Nubian dancers; bead sellers; sieve makers; coppersmiths, who beat out their quaint vessels with the hammer; dealers in pottery; marble cutters who, seated at the doors, let you into the secrets of Arab tombstone nomenclature; bean breakers, who, with huge mortars and iron pestals five feet long, stand in rows and crush the beans into a mass for the baker; coffee breakers, whose method is similar; makers of donkey trappings; shoemakers, decorators of candles for use in the mosque; Koran sellers; jewelers; money changers and — idlers. What a bedlam and Babel they make. And then comes along the jocular street sprinkler with a skin of water upon his back. As he moves he turns from side to side and scatters the cooling element, strike whom it may.

Whoever is wise, is apt to suspect and be diffident of himself and upon that account is willing to "hearken unto counsel" whereas the foolish man, being in proportion to his folly full of himself and swallowed up in conceit, will seldom take any counsel but his own, and for that very reason because it is his own.

HAYDN'S SKULL.

An Interesting Story Throwing Light on Some Ancient Legend.

The production of a cast of Haydn's skull at a recent scientific meeting at Berlin recalls the weird story of the abstraction of the composer's head from the coffin after burial which most musical readers are familiar with. Haydn died on May 31, 1809, during the French occupation of Vienna. In 1820 his remains were exhumed in order to be transported to the family vault of the Esterhazy, at Eisenstadt, and the body in the coffin was found to be headless. A search was made in Vienna among collectors devoted to craniology, a skull, supposed to be Haydn's, was found, and buried with the body in the Esterhazy vault.

An interesting contribution to the strange story is now made by Herr Frankl, a Viennese journalist, who publishes a document purporting to have been written on June 21, 1832, by Johann Peter, governor of the Imperial and Royal Prison, and arranging all the facts about the abstraction. According to this story, Peter was a phrenologist, and stole the head of Haydn in order to corroborate the theories of Dr. Gall. Together with a secretary of Count Esterhazy, named Rosenbaum, Jungerman, the director of a Vienna lyceum, and Ullman, a civil-service functionary, he went to the cemetery a week after Haydn had been buried and despoiled the grave. Then he goes on: "The coffin was opened, the head severed from the trunk and taken to a garden I had in the Leopoldstadt. There I had the osseus box macerated and bleached with the utmost care, and when the moment came for studying it I found the bumps denoting the faculty of music perfectly developed according to the indications of Dr. Gall. I also noted on the nasal bones the traces of the polypearian tumors from which Haydn suffered so much during his lifetime. After which I had a casket made of varnished wood in the form of a sarcophagus ornamented with a gilt lyre, wherein I deposited this precious skull. The box was lined with velvet and the skull lay on a silken cushion."

When the search was made in 1820 Peter was suspected, and being promised immunity from punishment, he applied to Rosenbaum, to whom he had given the relic. Rosenbaum handed him a skull, with the assurance that it was Haydn's, and it was given up to the police and buried. On his deathbed Rosenbaum sent for Peter, and told him that the skull had not been given up. He handed it over to Peter, with the suggestion that on his death he bequeath it to the Conservatory of Music. This disposition was made of it, but by a later codicil it was given to Dr. Haller, who presented it to the Anatomical Museum in Vienna, its present custodian.

A Practical Illustration.

Lawrence Weldon, a judge of the courts of Appeals, told a reporter recently that one of the funniest incidents of his career as a gentleman of the bar happened some years ago at Jacksonville. William O'Brien, the noted criminal lawyer, then of Peoria, was opposing counsel. He was the worst brow-beating barrister that I have ever known, said Weldon. The witness was a lady who ambled with a crutch. O'Brien was badgering her unmercifully, and had so wound her around that her testimony was anything but beneficial to those who had summoned her. The lady kept fair control of her temper until the nagging boisterous and blustering way O'Brien demanded:

"How did he strike him, my good woman?"

"Why you see, sir, he stood—"

"But how did he hit him? I want to know just how."

"I'm a trying to tell yer! Ye see Ike was a-standin'——"

"I can't stop to hear all that! I want to just know how he hit him. You can tell a straight story can't you?"

The woman hesitated, whereupon the counsel bellowed forth: "If you have come here to testify, will you have the goodness to tell me how the blow was struck?

The woman's eye blazed, but she answered quickly, and raising out of her chair, lifted her crutch and dealt the offender a stunning blow that sent him reeling into a corner. "That's the way if you must know."

I won the case much to the chagrin of the opposing attorney.

The Alaska Indians.

The Chinooks are indeed a wonderful looking tribe of Indians to those who know the redmen on the plains. They all wear good coats and pantaloons and strong boots. They earn plenty of money to buy store clothes, and the women are gay in red and yellow handkerchiefs, as head gear, while their sacques are made of bright-colored cloth and ornamented with dozens of pearl buttons sewed on in patterns. One was decorated with the outline of a bear, which was probably the crest of her family. The woman here is of much importance in heredity, as a man belongs to the family of his mother, be it beaver, fish, or otter, and they are very careful about their totems. The next chief is always the oldest son of the present man's oldest sister.

The Cause of Her Terror.

A lady in Bath, Me., was recently much alarmed by dreaming that some one was holding her wrist. Vainly endeavoring to scream for assistance, she succeeded at length in whispering just loud enough to awaken herself. After a few minutes' relief at being no longer under the influence of the dream, she became conscious that some one was really holding her left wrist, and all her strength was inadequate to release it. Whether to call her hostess or not was easily decided, for her terror rendered her as speechless as she had been before awakening. It could not be that any of her friends had seized her wrist in sport; it was too rigid a clasp, and had been continued some time, for her left hand was cold and numb. But just as she was able to speak, in a moment she found the relentless grasp of her own right hand, and not easy to withdraw from its twin companion, so desperate had become its hold.

FASHION NOTES.

—Sleeves of light tissues are plaited or gathered. Sometimes they have puffings on the shoulders and sometimes on the elbows. The prettiest style for sleeves is to have them open on the elbow on the outside of the arm to show a half sleeve of embroidered tulle, lace, etamine or surah, which is either plaited or shirred. The tissue of which the half sleeve is made should also be on some other part of the dress.

—A very effective arrangement of diamonds for an evening toilet was on a pink satin dress worn at the first performance of "Lohengrin" in Paris. The waist opened in shawl shape in front and had no trimming with the exception of a light band of flesh-colored tulle around the border. In this band was a large crescent of diamonds and rubies. As the tulle could not be seen, the crescent had the effect of being laid against the skin. A similar ornament was on the shoulder and another in the hair.

—The seaside season is on the wane, the few that linger on the beach have to wear warm skirts and waterproof cloaks. The chess-board tartans we noticed at the commencement of the season are just the thing for costumes to finish the season. The chess-board or plaid skirt is simply draped, and worn either with a jersey bodice or cloth jacket. As to waterproofs, they have become quite elegant since the introduction of silk tissues lined with thin india rubber. Foulard silk or very fine silky alpaca are the fabrics preferred, either in plain colors, plaids or stripes. The silver-gray alpaca is very ladylike, as well as extremely useful.

—Skirts are still draped up a good deal; but for the autumn and winter we are assured the long plaited skirt will come into fashion again. Even now plaid skirts are to be seen in fancy woolen as well as thick silk tissues. The skirt is plaited in hollow plaits, and forms a square train of moderate length behind; in front it is trimmed with embroidered or with very narrow flounces, and panels or tabs of a different color are generally placed on each side, between the train and front, or the skirt opens in front, to show a tablier of a different material. This is also a fashionable style. We shall certainly see trains come in again for dressy indoor toilets, though at present skirts are still mostly cut round.

—As black dresses are indispensable at all seasons every lady should have at least two of these in her wardrobe. A plain woolen suit of etamine or veiling very little trimmed, but perfect in cut, is most serviceable for many occasions. It may have a panel of brocaded silk, a plaiting or worsted embroidery down the side. Another style of trimming consists of embroidered or beaded galloon placed in wheel trimming on the border of the tunique and plastron. Dressy black toilets are of a fine quality of foulard, of satin merveilleux and of silk guipure on a silk lining. This guipure is much more durable than imitation Chantilly or Lyons laces. It is draped under jet ornaments. The waist is half open over a black or white guipure. Grenadine dresses in open-work are also very elegant. They have waists which are shirred or gathered on the breast and shoulders, and pointed in front. For very slight figures the waist may be belted in under a sash tied on one side.

—At a fashionable wedding recently the bride was attired in a toilet a la Marquerite made of white satin, white moire and duchess lace. The Gretchen bodice opened broadly over a guimpe of cream-white crepe lisse, and the veil was made of the same airy fabric finished with a deep hem. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. The five bridesmaids wore gowns of pink and white or green and white striped satin and silk, and the wide satin stripe brocaded with pink or yellow roses half blown. The bodices were pointed and opened, the sleeves elbow length, with fichus crossed over the chest, made of real Valenciennes lace, the designs painted in delicate natural tints. They each carried gilded wicker baskets filled with pink and yellow roses, maiden-hair fern and white elder blossoms. One of the elegant toilets worn was of mauve satin, brocaded with pink velvet roses and dark green velvet leaves. This dress was made up in combination with pink satin de Lyon the shade of the roses. The Josephine corsage was trimmed about the open neck with coquilles of point lace.

—Judging from present indications woolen goods will be the rage this season as well as last. They have carried everything before them for some time past, and the probability is that they will for a long time to come. The handsomest of the winter novelties are so rich looking and at the same time so expensive that only those with full purses will be able to wear them. Among the variety of elegant dress stuffs are the Louis XV and XVI cloths and soutache cloths. They have all the richness and firmness of a velvet broche. They are, of course, made up with plain cloth, although they form the most important part of the gown. The foundation of these cloths is a firm and fine diagonal cashmere, which is almost hidden by the design in velvet, generally accompained by a frise velvet weaving, also the loops, cut and uncut, and sometimes the pattern is in plush instead of velvet. Two shades or two distinct colors generally appear in the fabrics, one matching the ground one in contrast. Some show merely fancy strpes, but most of them interlaced rings, large geometric and conventional patterns. Among the most attractive combinations of color are plum and brown, two shades of green and tones of gray. Some of the floral lacelike stripes in these new stuffs are of great beauty, especially when the flowers are shaded and a dash of silk finds its way here and there into the petals. Bold angles and rectangles appear entwined with flowers, and in every case the pattern is large, bold and well covering, so that at a first glance no one would realize that these fabrics come under the head of woolen at all, but rather to be classed with the highest make of brocaded velvet. The soutache wools show interlaced patterns in plain and frise like braiding.

HORSE NOTES.

—The two race meetings at Niagara Falls were financial failures.

—Hanover and Banburg are not matched, as widely reported.

—There are already over 200 horses at the Louisville (Ky.) track.

—M. J. Daly has purchased the g. g. Editor, paying $1250 for him.

—J. B. Barnaby has purchased the gelding Captain for a road horse.

—W. P. Balch, of Boston, has purchased the b. g. Amber, 231¼, by Smuggler.

—No horse is barred from the free-for-all trotting race at the St. Louis Fair.

—New Zealand advices report the death of the imported stallion Feve, at Foxtown.

—Bankrupt, the once great crack, has been sold to Eugene Leigh, of Chicago, for $2300.

—L. C. Lee, record 2.17½, the champion pacer of the Pacific coast, is owned by John D. Morrissey.

—Several thoroughbreds were shipped from Liverpool, England, to Buenos Ayres, South America, recently.

—There is a scheme on foot to hold a trotting meeting at Narragansett Park, Providence, by electric light.

—Patron was downed very easily by Clingstone. Mr. Emery should have the pool tickets he bought on that race framed.

—Gray & Co., have bought of Pat Corrigan for $2500 the bay colt Free Knight, by Ten Broeck, out of Belle Knight.

—The r. m. Libbie S. has an enlarged suspensory ligament, and has been sent to Brighton Beach to try the effect of surf bathing.

—While the track at Sheepshead Bay is very fast, trainers are complaining that it is too hard and trying on the horses' feet and legs.

—Mr. Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., has purchased the standard-bred trotting stallion Sterling Wilkes, by Bellwood, dam Kate Pennington.

—Darlington, the first colt got by Iroquois, has been sent into Eph Snedeker's stable, and Eph. who handled his dam, Soubrette, will fit the colt for his 3-year-old engagements.

—J. S. Coates, Goshen, N. Y., offers to start Argyle, 2.14¾, in harness against Johnston, 2.06¼, to wagon, provided a third pacer will come in and make it a three-cornered race for $500 each,

—It is said that Hamilton, the colored jockey, will not ride for Mr. Haggin after this season, but will succeed West and ride for E. J. Baldwin. Isaac Murphy finds it difficult to reduce his weight.

—Eph. winner of the 2.27 class at Poughkeepsie, should have been distanced in the first heat, he having finished behind the flag. The distance judge, however, reported him in, and no protest was made.

—The old track at Huntington, L. I., has been purchased by the Long Island Stock Association, together with several acres of land adjoining it. The association has a large force of men at work, and proposes to spend $40,000 on improvements this fall.

—George Wilkes and Blue Bull now stand even in the 2.30 list, each with fifty-four performers to his credit; Myrtella G. 2.28, and Hoosier Girl, 2.25¼, are the only new comers credited to the great Indian pacer this season, while George Wilkes comes to the front with Cuba, 2.25; Jeff Wilkes, 2.29½; Baron Wilkes, 2.27 and Howard, 2.29.

—Joe L. and Argyle were the principal contestants in the free-for-all pacing race at Poughkeepsie, and the fact that Joe L. is owned by one of the Coates brothers and Argyle by the other made the public a little suspicious; but the race was driven desperately, and the favorite Argyle, was beaten, to all appearances, on his merits.

—It is quite well known that I have advocated the innovation in trotting races of having the actual starter of the horses on the track, or on a little platform provided for the purpose, say just to the right of the judges' stand; and have a man with an echo flag down near the first turnr It is the system which works perfectly in running races, and I am very sure that it will in trotting events, provided the starter is a man who understands his business. The person who handles the echo flag has a very easy job, nothing to do except to obey orders received from his principal, by signal, viz., to drop his flag the instant he sees that of the starter drop, and otherwise to hold his flag in the middle of the track. Under this very simple and common-sense system the drivers have nothing to do except to look ahead between the ears of their horses, and it is shown to them by the falling or the upholding of the echo flag whether it is a start or not. They do not listen for the word or the recall bell, and a deaf, or partially deaf, driver has an equal chance with one whose auricular organs are of the keenest. The actual starter on the track should be a man selected by each association who would 0t the place, and it is not necessary for me to dwell upon what are the proper requirements. My astonishment is that so evident an improvemeut in the prevalent plan of starting horses in trotting races has not been generally adopted on important tracks.

—Woolen goods in gray or "froc de capucin" are used for traveling or indoor suits. A very dressy indoor costume is of "capucin" vigogue. The half-train skirt is very full and forms large plaits. The skirt opens on the right side from the hip down over a large breadth of white silk embroidered with white flowers in relief. There is a flat apron in front. The pointed waist is bordered with wide steel galloon worked on a white ground. In front of the waist is a white and "capucin" draped fichu which crosses and is fastened to the belt. The upper part of the waist forms a small vest with a straight collar of steel galloon.

FARM NOTES.

PLANTING ORNAMENTAL TREES.—The Western New York Horticultural Society's committee on ornamental trees and shrubs makes these excelent recommendations: In planting our trees and shrubs it is desirable to give each specimen abundant room, so the sunlight can reach the entire plant or tree. Do not plant beautiful shrubs in the shade of large trees, not wholly because the roots of the larger will exhaust the smaller, but because the effect of the larger over the smaller is to destroy the foliage, which is followed by the sloughing off of brances, very often destroying one side of the plant, or better still, killing it outright. To grow perfect specimens should be the aim of every planter, and to accomplish this it is essential to give plenty of room to each specimen. Do not plant too closely would be the caution we recommend. Too close planting is the cause of so many poorly furnished trees and shrubs. Wherever you find a beautiful, symmetrical, fully foliaged tree or plant you will notice it is an isolated specimen situated where it has room natually to develop itself with entire freedom. If you can have but one good, perfect specimen, do not crowd two or more into the space.

THE statement that the best time to feed turnips or cabbages to cows is just after they are milked consists with general experience of dairymen who find these crops useful for fodder and conveniently raised. To feed them immediately before milking is still better, as it gives time for the odor to escape before the next milking. The odor is produced by a compound of which sulphureted hydrogen is a part, and this gas which imparts the odor is extremely volatile and quickly escapes in the perspiration from the skin and in the expired breath from the lungs. But mangels are grown as easily as turnips and are free from this objection; then why not raise these roots instead of turnips? Only one reason presents itself, namely, that turnips have a very short season and may be raised in a corn-field by sowing the seed immediately after the last working.

DUCKS may be made more profitable than any other kind of poultry by good management. This includes the entire seclusion of water to swim in. A yard twenty-five by one hundred is large enough for forty ducks each with a brood; but there should be a second yard provided for alternate use. It is better to rear the broods under hens until they are a week or ten days old, when each brood should be kept separate in a small pen bordered by a twelve-inch wide board. A rain-proof shelter should be provided for the ducklings to nestle in, and this should be in the form of a semicircle, having no corners for the birds to crowd in and smother each other. The food should be coarse oats and corn grits, crushed wheat and sweet curds with fresh water in shallow pans, covered with close lattice to keep them from wading in it.

IT is said that there is a growing demand in the large cities to get butter directly from farm dairies, when procurable in the original packages. Thousands of farmers are too far from markets to successfully market their own butter in competition with first-class creamery, and to such the creamery presents the better alternative. But for the large class of farmers who are within reach of a city market there is every inducement for home dairying, the aim being to make a superior article and build up a demand for just the kind of butter produced.

DAIRYMEN should bear in mind that the profits of the season depend largely on the care they give their cows in the spring. If a cow is in good condition when she comes in, she has something to draw upon and will give much better returns than she will if she begins the season thin in flesh, for in this case much of the food will be required for her support, and she will not digest enough more than is needed for this to give a large yield of milk. Four quarts of bran, one quart of corn meal, and a pint of oatmeal, mixed with one-fourth of a bushel of cut hay, and all moistened, makes a good daily ration.

A ROSE farm is a new Georgia industry. Two gardeners in the vicinity of Savannah planted three acres in rose trees. Last year had orders for 50,000 which they could not fill, they sold 22,000 trees to parties in the North. The trees meet with a ready sale at from $10 to $20 per hundred. Over half a million trees are annualy imported into America from France, England and Holland, and it has been demonstrated that Georgia has a better climate for the cultivation of rose trees than that of the south of France.

THE most useful man on a dairy farm is a good milker, one who not only likes cows but whom the cows like in return, and if you ever get hold of such a man do not let go of him so long as he can with reason be retained. Probably women make the best milkers, but they are not strong enough to perform this work profitable in a dairy. We have always found the little man from Switzerland the best milkers, so far as nationalty is a guide. Americans, as a rule, are not patient enough, while some nationalities are patient to the borders of laziness.

We can state in what situation lime has been most useful. From its power to decompose it has been found useful on poor granite soils. From its caustic nature it corrects injurious matter, such as sulphate of iron in soil. Lime breaks up and pulverizes stiff clays, improving their texture. It decomposes inert vegetable matter, peat, roots, etc. It hastens the decay of stable manure and dead carcasses, putrescent matter, etc., but in all such cases if the manurial qualities are to be made useful they must be covered with earth during the action of the lime to absorb the ammonia.

THE plough will do better service killing weeds, if they be of heavy growth, than will the cultivator. If the weeds be turned under they will afford excellent green manure, especially if they be very thick.

FACETIÆ.

RAISING PEARS IN THE SOUTH.—Gen. George Sheridan has often been mistaken for the othea general of the same name. He was at the White House once during the Hayes administration when a delegation was announced. It was a horticultural convention which had called to pay its respects. President Hayes asked Gen. Sheridan to accompany him to the reception room, most of them thinking it was P. H. Sheridan to whom they were talking. Gen. Sheridan finally became reticent, and the president sought to engage him in further talk. The conversation between them ran about like this:

Hayes—"General, have you much fruit in Louisiana?"

Sheridan—"Oh, yes. We have oranges and apricots and grapes in profusion."

"Do you have any of the hardy northern fruits—apples and pears?"

"There are a few apples raised along the northern boundary of the state."

"Do you ever raise pears?"

"Always, if we have three of a kind."

There was a moment's icy stillness, and then a big, fat fruit-grower, with a roguish eye, unable to hold in, began to snicker, and in less than a twinkle of an eye they were all guffawing. The President himself laughed with the rest.

"SO YOU have been married twice?" said a man to a friend whom he had not seen for several months.

"Yes."

"Of course we can talk as many others could not, so now tell me which of your wives you liked better."

"No difference."

"Like your second wife just as well as you did your first?"

"Just the same."

"How long after your first wife died did you wait?"

"She ain't dead?"

"Ah, you were divorced?"

"Yes."

"Where is she now?"

"At my house."

"What, do you allow her to remain there?"

"Yes."

"What does your wife say?"

"It is her choice."

"Well, well, I never heard of such an affair. There, sir, is the foundation for a novel."

"Oh, no, nothing strange about it. You see, shortly after being divorced from my wife I married her again."

OLD DR. HEWSON was distinguished for philanthrophy. On one occasion the Doctor had a case of malignant typhoid fever. He prescribed rest and nourishment for his patient.

"Give Dan plenty of chicken. He must have more nourishment."

"Shall I kill a chicken?"

"Yes, you'd better kill a young rooster; broil it well, and add plenty of butter. Patients with typhoid fever like plenty of gravy."

Dan's wife killed, dressed and cooked a fine chicken.

"That's about right," said the Doctor, who was superintending the job, as he enviously eyed the chicken.

"Dan, how are you feeling?"

"First rate, Doctor, first rate."

"Let me feel your pulse."

Dan extended his arm and hand.

"You are more feverish than usual. I just ordered your wife to broil a chicken, but you can't eat it; you're too feverish."

"What shall we do, Doctor?" inquired the wife.

"I see no way out of the difficulty but to eat the chicken ourselves. I once suffered from typhoid fever myself, madam."

"WHAT are you doing now, Thomas?" asked the minister, patronizingly.

"I am a writer for the press," said the lad, proudly

"Indeed! You are quite young for that; what do you write?"

"I direct wrappers."

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy.

Is It Not Singular

that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Trust no secrets to a friend which, if reported, would bring infamy.

Sick Headache. Thousands who have suffered intensely with sick headache say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has completely cured them. One gentleman thus relieved, writes: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is worth its weight in gold." Sold by all druggists. 100 doses $1.

One foolish act may undo a man, a timely one make his fortune.

Deceit is the oleomargarine that is mixed with the butter of truth.

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 81 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

No disguise can long conceal love where it is, nor feign it where it is not.

The best cough medicine is Piso's cure for consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Tired All Over

Is the expression a lady used in describing her condition before using Hood's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is wonderfully adapted for weakened or low state of the system. It quickly tones the whole body, gives purity and vitality to the blood, and clears and freshens the mind. Take it now.

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and medicine for general debility I think it superior to anything else." A. A. RIKER, Albany, Street, Utica, N. Y.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Ely's Cream Balm

is worth **$1000** to any Man, Woman or Child

SUFFERING FROM

CATARRH.

Apply Balm into each nostril.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

A Great Medical Work for Young and Middle-Aged Men.

KNOW THYSELF.

PUBLISHED by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. WM. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician. More than one million copies sold. It treats upon Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Exhausted Vitality, Impaired Vigor, and Impurities of the Blood, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. Contains 300 pages, substantial emboss'd binding, full gilt. Warranted the best popular medical treatise published in the English language. Price only $1 by mail, postpaid, and concealed in a plain wrapper. *Illustrative sample free* if you send now. Address as above. *Name this paper.*

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

JONES

HE PAYS the FREIGHT

5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for

$60.

Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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BEST IN THE WORLD!

Guaranteed perfectly accurate and absolutely safe. Made in all sizes for large or small game.

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Gallery, Hunting and Target Rifles. Send for illustrated Catalogue.

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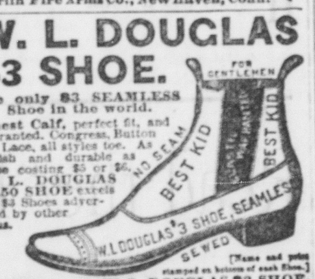
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.

Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6. W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms.



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Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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Has absolutely cured tens of thousands. The only Asthma Cure and Treatment known to the medical world that will, positively, permanently cure Asthma and Hay Fever. Unquestionable evidence will be found in my 64-page treatise, sent free. DR. B. W. HAIR, 230 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Dogs for sale. Catalogues with 136 engravings free. N. P. Boyer & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. S. Mayer. Ease at once; no inconvenience or delay from business; tested by thousands of cases. Office 931 Arch St., Phila. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 2723 N. 6th St., 5 to 7 P. M., & Sunday 8 to 11 A. M. Advice free.

GOLD is worth $500 per pound, Pettit's Eye Salve $1,000, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

SHE INTRODUCED HERSELF.—This story is told of a prominent lady who is sometimes just a little overbearing to those she considers her inferiors. She lives in a fashionable West End locality, and seldom takes the street cars. But she did the other day. On approaching the street near her house she said to the conductor:

"Stop on this side of the street."

The conductor rang the bell, but it was too late, and the car kept on to the opposite corner. She was very indignant, and put her indignation into warm words, winding up with:

"I'm Mrs. Blank."

The conductor, nothing abashed, replied:

"Glad to make your acquaintance, Mrs. Blank. I'm Tom Jackson."

Mr. Jones—"No dinner to-day? That's a nice state of affairs! Where's Mrs. Jones?"

Servant—"Writing, sir."

"Writing what, pray?"

"I don't know, exactly, sir, but I think she said it's an article for the *Housekeeper* about how 'It's Better to Keep House than to Board,' sir, or something of that sort."

TALL STRANGER to fat countryman whom he meets in the Park—"Can it be? It is! My long lost twin brother. Come to my arms!"

Fat Countryman—"How—how do you know I am your twin brother?"

Stranger—"By your shape and size. We are as like as two peas in a pod."

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilful specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine *for yourself*, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to *you* for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, *in any particular*, our institutions, advantages or success, **we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip.** We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "**The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser.**" By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs, such as **Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma,** and **Consumption,** both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION.

Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms, and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, **who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes.** The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by suffers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the *exact* nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in *nicely* adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

CAUTION.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do *positive injury* in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE.

STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treatics on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treatics containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, **Nervous Debility,** arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.

HERNIA (Breach), or **RUPTURE,** no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and **permanently cured** by our specialists, **without the knife and without dependence upon trusses.** Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELICATE DISEASES.

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little. We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated when at a distance just as well as if here in person.

A Complete Treatise (136 pages) on these diseases sent *sealed, in plain envelope, secure from observation,* on receipt of only ten cents, in stamps, for postage.

SURGICAL PRACTICE.

Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists, remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistulæ, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., September 29, 1887.

Democratic State Ticket

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
J. ROSS THOMPSON.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. J. McGRANN.

Democratic County Ticket.

Associate Judge—JOHN GROVE.
Sheriff—JOHN NOLL.
Treasurer—JAMES KIMPORT.
Register—JOHN A. RUPP.
Recorder—W. GAYLER MORRISON.
Commissioners—A. J. GREIST. M. S. FEIDLER.
Auditers—H. A. McKEE. W. A. KRISE.

1887.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	H Y Stitzer,
	S W	Edward Brown, Jr,
	W W	James Schofield,
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A C Witherite,
Millheim Boro		A A Frank,
Centre Hall Boro		D J Meyers,
Philipsburg	1st W	C G Herlinger.
	2d W	Henry Lehman,
	3d W	A J Graham,
Unionville Boro		A J Greist,
Benner twp		Thomas Frazier,
Boggs twp	N P	James Coakly
do	W P	Milligan Walker,
do	E P	H L Harvey,
Burnside twp		Anson Dougherty,
College twp		John I Williams,
Curtin twp		David Brickley,
Ferguson twp	E P	Henry Krebs,
do	W P	Frank Bowersox,
Gregg twp	S P	Hiram Grove,
do	N P	Josiah Roossman
Haines twp	E P	William Keen,
do	W P	George M. Keister,
Half Moon twp		William Bailey,
Harris twp		Frank E Weiland,
Howard twp		John Glenn,
Huston twp		Wm Irwin,
Liberty twp		Wm Gardner,
Marion twp		John Ishler,
Miles twp		A N Corman,
Patton twp		J C Eckley,
Penn twp		Wm H Kreamer,
Potter twp	N P	F A Foreman,
do	S P	W W Royer,
Rush twp	S P	J M Clarr,
do	N P	John Howe,
Snow Shoe	W P	Andrew Lucas,
do	E P	James Reeding,
Spring twp		Wm Woods,
Taylor twp		Wm Calderwood,
Walker twp		John H Beck,
Worth twp		G J Woodring,
Union twp		Charles McGarvey.

H. Y. STITZER, Secretary. JAMES A. McCLAIN Chairman

The loss of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco—the immense concern of the bonanza capitalists—by the wheat deal that came to grief, is set down at $12,000,000. Here was an immense moneyed institution, operating under a government charter, using its millions to create a corner in and so advance the price of the bread of the people.

THE TOWN HAD TO PAY DAMAGES.

A suit against the borough of Pottsville for $10,000 damages was decided by verdict last Friday. The plaintiff, Miss Ann Buckley, tripped over a stone in the pavement projecting four inches above the surface in December last, and fell so hard as to sustain a rupture of one of her lungs, making her a permanent invalid. Notice of the dangerous condition of the sidewalk had been repeatedly given the borough officers prior to the accident, but they neglected it until afterwards. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $1,445.25.

DELUDED BY HIS OWN CONCEIT.

We are willing to be charitable and assume that Governor Foraker in his absorbing self-conceit believes that he and his wife were intentionally snubbed by the President and Mrs. Cleveland at Philadelphia. That he is mistaken is evident from the statement of the chairman of the reception committee, who is himself a Republican. "The President," he declares, "treated Governor Foraker with the same courtesy as he did the other Governors."

The chairman also denies that Mrs. Cleveland intentionally neglected to salute Mr. and Mrs. Foraker. "She was guided by me," he says, "as to when to discontinue or continue handshaking. And if Governor and Mrs. Foraker passed by without having been taken by the hand, it was during one of the intervals of rest which I insisted she should take."

TWO TRAINS COME INTO COLLISION AND FOUR BARRELS OF GIANT POWDER LET GO.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., September 19.—A terrible railroad accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Mocanaqua this evening. The train dispatcher at Hayport gave orders for a freight train to proceed south. He had forgotten that a freight train coming north was about due. The train proceeded south and when nearing a long curve at Retreat the two engines collided with terrific force The engineers and firemen jumped and escaped serious injuries. The train coming north pulled, besides other freight, four cars of giant powder. The force of the collision caused the powder to explode with terrific force, setting fire to the cars. The farmers for miles around hastened to the scene of the explosion and fought the flames with earth and what water they could procure. The cars were shattered into kindling wood and the force of the explosion can be imagined when it is stated that some of the rolling stock was found in fields a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the explosion.

Louis Metz, Ellwood Snark and James Keene, all brakemen, were buried in the wreck. They were all fatally injured The road is still blocked and the fire remains unextinguished. Both engines rolled down the embankment and are fearfully wrecked.

Tumors, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula and general debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." 8

MORE CHOLERA VICTIMS.

Two Additional Deaths and Twenty-Three Sick with the Disease.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Two more deaths from cholera, two more critically ill and one new case is yesterday's record from Swinburne and Hoffman islands, where the immigrants from the plague-stricken steamer, Alesia, were landed last Friday.

The deaths are those of Carmeli Carchel, aged twenty-three, and Valentino Gennerailli, aged six, who were reported as critically ill on Saturday afternoon, the last time Swinburne island was heard from, as the cable connecting with Quarantine headquarters is not working. Gennerailli died at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon and Corchei at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The two men who are fatally ill are Guglielmo Kelvig and Ferdinone Carbonari.

Late last night a despatch from Quarantine station stated that thirty-three were suffering from the plague. This probably means that twenty-three new cases have developed on Hoffman island since yesterday afternoon, as at 5:30 o'clock only one new case was reported. This case was taken to Swinburne island, making a total of ten persons there, including the three women who are acting as nurses to the children. As there are now twenty-three persons all told at Swinburne, the hastily written despatch of the health officer must relate to Hoffman island.

On Hoffman island the greatest excitement reigns. Francesca Cacsoria, aged thirty-three, was taken with cholera and in a few hours was very ill. The immigrants had made up their minds to wait cheerfully until they were released from Quarantine. All fear of the disease had passed and they thought they were in a harbor of safety.

Cacsoria's attack came like a thunderbolt among them. In less than fifteen minutes after he had been taken ill every one of the 530 immigrants knew that there was another case of the dreaded cholera among them and almost a panic ensued. Although the sick man was at once carefully isolated by the attendants at the Hoffman island hospital, it was with the utmost difficulty that the fear-stricken men, women and children could be persuaded to remain in the building.

When Chief Health Officer Smith arrived at the island yesterday afternoon he at once ordered Cacsoria remanded to Swinburne Island and the sick man was at once placed in the quarantine Prescott and taken to the hospital there. His attack is of the most virulent type and there is little hope of his recovery.

The baggage from the infected ports is what the authorities are afraid of. Most of it contains light-weight clothing, which will not be used until next summer. Then it is possible that the cholera germs which have hibernated or slept through the winter will revive and the United States will be devastated by a terrible epidemic.

A Hazing Student Expelled.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 25.—President Bartlett expelled Thomas Flynn for refusing to disclose the names of the men who took part in hazing W. T. Dade, of the freshman class, last Saturday night. The expelled student acknowledged that he witnessed the ceremonies through which the freshman passed, but denied that he had any part in them, and refused to give names of the sophomores who composed the party. Flynn was summoned before the Thayer school faculty and said: "You were at the room of this christian young man last Saturday night, when certain indignities were practised upon him. You remained till after 1 o'clock, thus breaking the Sabbath. You deny that you had anything to do with the hazing but refuse to disclose the names of the men who were there. You are therefore separated from the Thayer school of Dartmouth college." Flynn comes from Concord, N. H. He is a quiet, reserved man, and an acknowledged prodigy in mathematics Much indignation is felt throughout the college at the course of President Bartlett.

A Rattling Prize Fight.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—Mickey Toomey and Jimmy Eustace engaged in a rattling prize fight at an early hour this morning in an old house on the Brantford road. The fight was a hot one for two rounds, when Toomey broke his right arm and gave up the contest.

MORE TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

The National League Still Meet and Will not be Crushed Out.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—There was a riot at Fermoy yesterday afternoon of apparently serious proportions. Dr. Tanner, M. P., addressed a league meeting and seemed by the violence of his attacks upon the government, police and magistracy to be courting arrest.

After the meeting he retired to the hotel, whither he was followed by a crowd. The people lingered about the hotel and clamored for another speech. In response to this demand Dr. Tanner denounced in glowing language the Mitchelstown shooting and the farce of Mr. O'Brien's trial.

The police attempted to disperse the crowd and finally charged upon them with fixed bayonets. Several persons were injured so badly that they had to be carried to the hospitals. Many of the police were also wounded by flying missles thrown by the mob.

Later the riot was renewed, the people this time being the aggressors. They made a furious charge upon the police, and seemed to take a special delight in clubbing a detachment of police sent from Mitchelstown to the aid of the Fermoy company. These were showered with stones, bottles and missles of all kinds. Several of them were disabled. Captain Plunkett was then sent for, took command and succeeded in restoring order.

Subsequently a private meeting of the league was held in a dwelling house, where Mr. O'Brien, who had evaded the police, made an address. He said that Secretary Balfour had been notified that the league could not be suppressed until every decent man, and indeed many decent women, were lodged in jail.

"It is utterly impossible," exclaimed Mr. O'Brien, "to suppress the league, and England is powerless to prevent the continuance of our work. The question is a simple sum of the rule of three," said he. "If it takes Plunkett's army and all of the police to suppress one branch of the league and if they are as easily baffled as they were to-day, how many Plunketts' armies will it take to suppress 1,800 branches of the league?"

Yesterday at Belfast a mob stoned the police and attacked the inn at which the police are quartered. The police after being strongly reinforced dispersed the crowd and put them to rout.

Several league meetings were held in Clare to-day and were unmolested.

Where are Napoleon's Remains.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—The *Gaulois* publishes a report, without vouching for its truth, to the effect that the remains of Napoleon the Great have been stolen from the tomb at the Hotel des Invalides and scattered to the winds.

DETROIT STILL IN THE LEAD.

Chicago Second, With Philadelphia a Good Third.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—There has been some fine work this last week by the different leading clubs. However, there is no change in the relative positions they occupied a week ago. Philadelphia stands a fighting chance to win the second place from Chicago. Following is the standing to date:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
Detroit	73	41	114	.640
Chicago	66	45	111	.595
Philadelphia	67	48	115	.583
New York	64	50	114	.561
Boston	61	52	113	.540
Pittsburg	47	65	112	.420
Washington	42	71	113	.372
Indianapolis	34	82	116	.293

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

During the past week Cincinnati has won three consecutive games from St. Louis. There is a hard fight for second place between the Cincinnati and Louisville clubs, with chances in favor of Cincinnati. The standing of the clubs are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent.
St. Louis	89	34	123	.724
Cincinnati	76	51	127	.598
Louisville	72	51	123	.585
Baltimore	67	54	121	.554
Athletic	58	62	120	.483
Brooklyn	56	65	121	.462
Metropolitan	38	83	121	.314
Cleveland	33	89	122	.270

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto has strengthened her hold on first place by winning six games this last week and losing none. The record to date.

	Won	Lost	Played	Per cent.
Toronto	62	34	96	.646
Newark	59	38	97	.608
Buffalo	62	40	102	.608
Syracuse	58	39	97	.598
Hamilton	56	41	97	.577
Jersey City	47	49	96	.480
Rochester	49	52	101	.485
Scranton	19	52	71	.268
Wilkesbarre	26	74	100	.315

No Politics in the Canvass.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., two hundred strong, left here for St. Louis. Col. Jerome Burke, department commander, said to a correspondent: "We are committed to no particular candidate for commander-in-chief of the grand army, but the majority of the department favor Sherman. I am confident Slocum will be put in nomination by the New York delegation, and if assured of a respectable following he will run. I am a Slocum man myself, and know he will receive considerable support from the grand army men of this district. I do not doubt that the entire proceedings will be harmonious. Any attempt to give political significance to any action taken will be sat upon."

Won't Come Back.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, formerly rector of Holy Trinity church in this city, now living in London, will not return as he expected. His health had improved so much that he desired to resume his old pulpit. At a meeting of the board Rev. E. Walpole Warren was called to the pastorate of the church. This was such a severe blow to Dr. Tyng and his supporters that they would not put the question of his recall before the congregation.

A Hoary Old Murderer Confesses.

LEBANON, Pa., Sept. 24.—William Showers, the old man arrested several weeks ago, charged with having murdered his two young grandchildren, has made a confession of the crime and implicated his housekeeper, Elizabeth Sergent, who, he says, held a light in the children's bedroom while he committed the deed. Showers was arraigned in court and plead guilty.

Earthquake Shock in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Santiago de Cuba, the vibrations lasting half a minute. This was followed an hour later by two other shocks, but which were of less intensity. Two persons were injured and some houses were damaged. Shocks were also felt in Guantanamo and Manzanillo and in Kingston, Ontario.

Whiskey Record Broken.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 26.—George Zeigler Saturday evening stopped in a corner grocery, where Daniel Alexander agreed to pay for all liquor Ziegler would drink. Ziegler drank twenty-two glasses of five-cent whisky, walked two hundred yards home, sat down and soon died.

Shot for Being in a Hurry.

WACO, Tex., Sept. 26.—Stephen Drago, a barber, shot and killed George Barnwell, a saloon keeper, in his barber shop. Barnwell attempted to take a chair out of his turn, when the barber interfered. A quarrel ensued, which resulted in the shooting. Drago is under arrest

An Epidemic of Divorces.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Saturday was a great day in the divorce courts of Chicago. Over 100 divorce cases alone—said to be the largest number on record in one day—were disposed of.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. —Money on Call 6 per cent.

BONDS.

		Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day
4½s.	1891, reg	108½	108¾
4½.	1891, con	108½	108¾
4s.	1907, reg	124½	124½
4s.	1907, con	125½	125½

STOCK MARKET.

Three o'clock.—The market continued dull, heavy and almost lifeless during the remainder of the afternoon. In general the tendancy of prices was downward.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day
Canadian Pacific	52½	57½
Chicago, Bur. & Q	135	135
Central Pacific	36	35
Del. & Hudson	98½	98½
Del. Lack. & W	127½	127½
Erie	29½	29¼
Erie pref	63¼	64
Lake Shore	91	——
Louis. & Nash	61¾	——
Michigan Central	87	85
Missouri Pacific	92¾	93
N. Y. & New Eng	39¼	38¾
N. J. Central	70	70½
N. Y. Cent. & Hud	103	103
North western	112¾	112¾
Oregon Navigation	87¾	87½
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¼
Reading	59¾	58¾
Rock Island	121	121
St. Paul	82¾	82¼
Union Pacific	52¾	52½
West Union Tel	74¾	74¼

PRODUCE MARKET

	Sept	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	——	80¼	81¾
Corn	——	50	50¼
Oats	33	32½	32¾

MERCANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter.—Market firm. Creamery—Eastern 23a24½c.; western, 22a24c.; imitation, 16a19c Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 18a22c.; western, 15a18c. Factory—Fresh, 14a16c.; June packed, 15a17c.

Cheese.—Market steady. Factory—New York, cheddar, 11¾a12¼c.; western, flat, 10¼a11c. Creamery—New York part skims, 7a9½c.

Eggs.—Market firm. Fresh—Eastern, firsts, 19a20c.; Canadian, firsts, 19c.; western, firsts, 19a19½c.

Larger Than Ever!

FURNITURE EMPORIUM OF

W R. CAMP, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Is now more complete than ever. Endless variety of

Chamber & Parlor Suits, Odd Pieces

I respectfully invite the people of Centre county to call and examine. In purchasing these goods I have taken great care in selection, and purchased the best for the money. My prices are in strict conformity with reliable goods. Our Store Room is full and is worth seeing even if you do not buy. We have an attractive line of Parlor Suits—of all the fashionable styles. Chamber Suits are equally attractive. They are in Walnut, Ash and Cherry. Besides goods enumerated above we have everything that can be found in a first class Furniture Store. Come and see our Stock.

W. R. Camp, Bishop St,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

H K. HICKS & BRO. H K. HICKS & BRO.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME.

COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Our positive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties. THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

H K. HICKS & BRO. H K. HICKS & BRO.

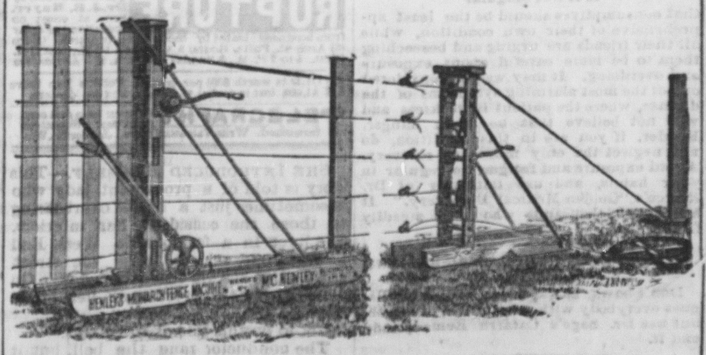
aprly

Read the "REPORTER"

$1.50 a Year.

THE IMPROVED

Henly Monarch Fence Machine



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED

HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE

IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.

2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.

5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

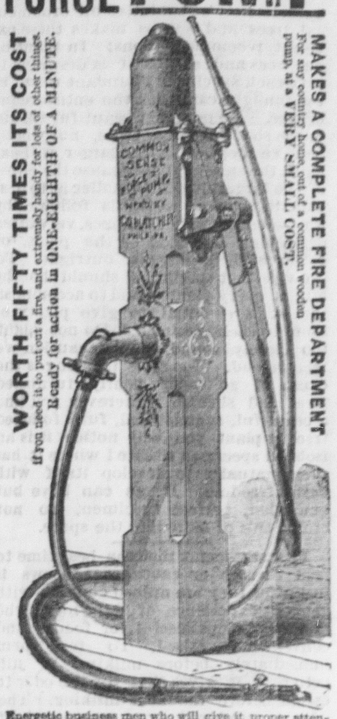
12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,
an2m Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, PA.

THE COMMON SENSE LIFT AND FORCE PUMP



WORTH FIFTY TIMES ITS COST

If you need it to put out a fire, and extremely handy for lots of other things. Ready for action in ONE-EIGHTH OF A MINUTE.

MAKES A COMPLETE FIRE DEPARTMENT

For any country place. Consist of a common wooden pump, at a VERY SMALL COST.

Energetic business men who will give it proper attention, are wanted to handle this pump in every town in Pa., N. J., Md., Del., Va., and N. C., and will be accorded control of suitable territory not already occupied

CHARLES G. BLATCHLEY
MANUFACTURER of all sizes and styles of WOOD PUMPS.
Office: 25 N. E. City Hall Square, Opp. Broad St. Station P. R. R. Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 1887

		WESTWARD.	
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25 p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
	"	Montandon	5 36 a m
	"	Williamsport	7 10 a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
	"	Lock Haven	7 56 a m
	"	Renovo	8 50 a m
	arr at	Erie	4 00 p m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
	"	Harrisburg	11 25a m
	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
	"	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
		(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
	"	Lock Haven	11 33 a m
	"	arrives Renovo	12 30 pm
		EASTWARD.	
SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
	"	arr at Harrisburg	11 30 a m
	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25 a m
	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
	arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 p m
	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05 p m
	"	Lock Haven	6 05 p m
	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
	"	arrives at Harrisburg	9 30 p m
	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45 p m
	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
	"	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	A M	P. M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 27
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 1[illegible]
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 32		5 [illegible]4
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 43
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 55		3 48
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 25		3 30
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 18		3 23
3 56		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12
4 51		9 19	Axeman	6 04		2 05
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 p. m. and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. E. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

GUNS.

Double B, L. Shot Guns	$ 9 00
" " " " Twist	11 00
" " " " " and Pistol Grip	13 00
Double B. L. Shot Guns, Top Snap, Double bolt, Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Extension Rib, Pistol Grip, Patent Fore-end, Solid Plungers, Matted Rib, Ornamented Rubber Butt, left barrel Choke bored, 10, 12 and 16 ganage	20 50

Little Breech-loading Squirrel Rifles from $4 00 to $7 00.

I am now able to sell guns as cheaply as anyone in America, and will meet any competitor's price.

The Hunting Public is respectfully requested to call and examine my stock, which is now arriving.

AGENT FOR VAN CAMPEN'S COMPO UND, (DYNAMITE.)

THEODORE DESCHNER,
Bellefonte, Pa
Great Central Gun Works.

H. H. Schroyer,

—O—

ON 6 BISHOP ST., BELLEFONTE,

—O—

Has got in his fall stock of

—::O::—

OIL CLOTHS,

all widths, styles and prices.

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—L—E—N—O—L—E—U—M—S—

for office, vestibules, halls, kitchens, &c

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Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER September 1st, 1887, coal will be sold only for cash or its equivalent. Positively no credit. a243m R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

DR. H. S. CLEMENS,

whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa. will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall every two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte July. 13 & 14, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday. Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa,) for testimonials 22decly

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NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.—ALL PERsons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of George A. Runk, dec'd., are requested to settle immediately; and all persons having claims against the said estate will please present the same before the 1st of October duly authenticated for settlement to MRS. GEO. A. RUNK, or G. R. SPIGELMEYER, 17aug6t Spring Mills, Pa.

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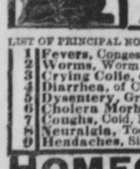

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THE BACHELOR'S SOLILOQUY.

I do not like the girl that's tall,
A girl that's short is worse than all;
A girl that's still I would not woo,
A girl that's pert is odious, too;
I sigh not for the girl that's fat,
And one that's lean is worse than that;
I would not court the one that's old,
Unless, indeed, she's got the gold;
And one that's young I would not wed,
For youth is fickle, so 'tis said;
I would not wed a girl that's fair,
And one that's dark I can not bear;
A girl of sense I could not rule,
And yet I would not wed a fool;
A flirting girl I would not take,
For she my heart would surely break;
A girl that talks from morn to night
I always look on with affright;
I find it very hard to suit,
Because of having so much fruit;
No pick had Adam, I believe,
The only woman then was Eve;
But he no doubt deemed her a prize—
He took her and lost Paradise!

—*F. L. Squires, in Norristown Herald.*

THE MAJOR'S STORY.

The Miraculous Shot by Which a British Officer Saved His Colonel's Life.

"By the living jingo," cried the Major, stretching out his legs a little farther under the mess table, and bringing down his hand upon it with such force that the glasses rang again—"by the living jingo! I don't believe there's a man in the regiment, or in the whole British army either, that's had as many, aye, or half as many, narrow squeaks for his life as I have."

General attention was immediately concentrated on the Major, for the above speech was familiar to all present. When it burst from the Major's lips we all knew that his wonderful memory had recalled to him some hairbreadth escape, some daring exploit of which he was the hero; or, which was just as good, that his equally wonderful imagination had conjured up some such picture, still having himself for the center figure.

And when the Major's memory or imagination supplied him with an anecdote, he was always generously eager to impart it to his friends and brother officers. Indeed, we had heard most of his stories three times at the very lowest rate of computation, but then they were retold with such humorous variations and additions that they never fell flat on our ears.

It was just like listening to some well-known tune played "with variations," where you are hardly able to pick out the original air from the multitude of trills and turns and quavers in which it is shrouded. So with the Major's stories. Sometimes, hearing one for the second time, we hardly recognized it as an old friend until the grand denouement was reached, all the details having altered so marvelously since the first time of recital.

But let the Major tell the story that is evidently trembling on the tip of his tongue, in his own way and without further interruption or explanation.

"And what's more, besides having got safely out of some very pretty scrapes myself, as you all know"—here there was a loud chorus of assenting voices, and a fervently uttered "True for you, Major, and the saints be praised for that same!" from a young Irish subaltern, lately joined, to whom the Major's stories still wore the gloss of novelty, though his irreverent and meagerly-vailed skepticism caused that eloquent raconteur to view him with some suspicion—"I dare say you also know," he continued, "that I've helped to get other men out of them, too. But I don't know that I ever saw any man—except myself, of course—nearer being swallowed by the jaws of death than our Colonel was one day out in India. For some time past we had had no regular fighting, and were in hopes that we might be able to negotiate a peace without further bloodshed. But meanwhile there was a kind of petty guerrilla warfare going on. The cowardly curs of natives never showed themselves openly, but would hide in the woods by which our camp was pretty well surrounded."

"A right spot for a picnic party, but a quare situation for a camp!" murmured the subaltern, who was promptly adjured to "Dry up, and let the Major speak!"

"Concealed in this covert, they would pick off one man here and another there, from immense distances; for, you know, they had got possession of a lot of old rifles, and when once they found out how to use them, they were beggars to shoot. And the most aggravating part of it was, that though they ran fast enough when discovered, yet if you did get hold of them, and it came to the point, they didn't seem to mind being killed in the least. As sure as I'm a living man, they seemed, like the eels, rather to enjoy it. I suppose they knew there were plenty more to follow; but, 'pon my honor, it's astonishing how cheap those fellows seemed to hold human life.

"Well, as I was going to say, our Colonel was as brave a man as ever breathed the breath of life, but he was rash, terribly rash; and one day he was strolling about between the camp and the wood when I happened to catch sight of him. 'The very place where poor Willis was bowled over last week,' said I to myself. "I'll just keep an eye on the Colonel, and see that he comes to no harm.

"So I strolled out after him, and then I remembered that after Willis was shot by some scamp lurking among the trees, we had posted sentries at short distances along the outer edge of the wood. We called it a wood, but it was really only a long, narrow belt of trees skirting the camp. However, I thought I might as well walk round to where the sentries were on duty, and make sure that all was right. But when I got to the place where I could have sworn the first of them ought to have been standing, there was no sentry there. So I went on to the second post, but it was deserted, too, and so was the third and the fourth! In fact, there was not a man out of the half dozen to be found.

"Of course, I knew at once that there was some treachery on foot, and resolved to hurry back to the camp to give the alarm. So off I started in hot haste. I took a short cut through the wood in the direction of the camp, but I hadn't got more than half way across when a thick clump of brushwood aroused my suspicions as a very likely place for an enemy to be skulking in. So, keeping my revolver in readiness, I went up to it, resolved to unearth any of the tricky scoundrels who might have chosen it as a snug little spot in which to lie perdu. I plunged in boldly, but keeping a sharp lookout.

"When I got into the middle, there was a small open space, and in it lay—you may judge of my horror when I came suddenly upon them—the bodies of six murdered men, huddled one upon the top of the other. Soldier though I was, and I don't think an over-cowardly one, I felt inclined to turn and fly from the horrible sight. You may hardly credit it, but the bare recollection of it makes my tongue feel as if it were glued to the roof of my mouth."

A remedy for this unpleasant sensation was instantly provided by a sympathetic audience, and a short pause ensued in the narrative.

"When you're ready, Major," quietly remarked the subaltern. The Major put down his glass with a sigh, and continued:

"Well, as I was saying before, it was too horrible and ghastly to feel myself alone, shut in by the dense underwood—alone with those six lifeless corpses. With an effort I overcame my feelings of horror and stepped forward to examine the bodies. There was no blood upon them, and at first I could find no trace of any kind of violence. At last my eyes fell upon what sent a cold shudder through my veins. I had often seen fellow-creatures, aye, hundreds of them, slain in fair fight on the battle-field, and had myself knocked over many a man as coolly as I would a partridge among the stubble; but to see those men, each with a vivid swollen circle round his neck, with staring eyes, blackened lips and protruding tongue, telling that he had been foully and treacherously strangled, that was a widely different thing."

"Sure, the Major must have begun his examination at their boots, since he couldn't at first——," began the Irishman, *sotto voce*, but was checked by a sudden glance shot at him from the keen eyes of the Major, who repeated slowly and with a visible shudder, of whose genuineness there could surely be no question: "Ah! that was a very, very different thing, and an icy sweat broke out on my forehead, as, hastily retracing my steps, I hurried toward the camp. When I got within about twenty yards of the edge of the wood I saw, not a dozen yards away, a native standing by a tree, with his back toward me. He was in full view from where I stood, but perfectly hidden from any one in the open space between the camp and the wood.

"He had his rifle up to his shoulder, and was taking careful aim at something or somebody. The thought flashed like lightning across my mind—'The villain! It's the Colonel he's aiming at.' My resolution was taken instantaneously. If he heard me cock my revolver, then, before I could shoot him down, he might fire, without waiting to take better aim at his living mark.

"My hand instinctively tightened its grip of my revolver as I leaped noiselessly with a few cat-like bounds across the intervening space, and before the fellow had time to look round I had felled him to the earth. His skull was smashed in, and he died without uttering a cry or a groan.

"The next moment the Colonel sprang forward into view in the open—he had been hidden before by a tree that came between us. There he stood stock still gazing into the wood to my left. He had evidently heard the sound of the blow, slight as it was, but was not sure of the direction from which it had proceeded. His left side was turned almost full toward me, his right shaded his eyes.

"As he gazed intently into the wood I heard, faint, yet distinct, a sharp click to my right. I turned my head in that direction and there—my sight was unusually quick and keen in those days—I saw the rusty, discolored muzzle of a gun projecting from the far side of a large tree, and pointing in the direction of the Colonel.

"The man that held it was completely hidden from me by the tree. What could I do? Was I to stand there, impotent as a baby to avert the danger, and see my Colonel shot down like a dog!

"A shout of warning would have been worse than useless; it would simply have hastened the fatal catastrophe. I could not fire at the Indian, for he was completely out of sight—there was no part of him to be seen. Even had there been, it would have availed me nothing unless I could have killed him instantaneously. A bullet in the leg would not probably have made him wince or alter his aim by a hair's breadth, for the fellows were either regular stoics or utterly insensible to pain. One casual glance had sufficed to show me—did I mention that my eyes were most extraordinarily good!—'telescope and microscope combined,' they used to say—that that aim was directed full upon the motionless Colonel's left temple.

"A moment's reflection decided me—there was but one chance left; a desperate one, but still it was a chance.

"I grasped my revolver firmly in my hand, bespattered as it was with blood and brains; then, without cocking it, for I knew that the faintest sound made by me at this juncture would have been the Colonel's death signal, I took steady aim at a point about a yard from his head, in the line that I knew the bullet must take from the rifle of the native to his temple. I might have aimed at the muzzle of his rifle had I not known that the moment the click of my revolver was heard the death-dealing bullet would be on its way. When I think of that moment of agonizing suspense my words seem to stick in my throat."

Again the hint was taken, and the irreverent young Irishman winked at a friend as he thought to himself: "Crams do stick in one's throat sometimes, and it takes a lot of washing to swallow them down!"

"Those things take time in the telling, but, by jingo! they took literally no time in the doing. 'Pon my honor, I could hardly expect you to believe the end of my story, but that you know, like myself, that truth is stronger than fiction.

"Well, I took steady aim at the spot that I knew the bullet must pass, and fixed it as immovably as if the muscles of my arm had been a blacksmith's vise, so that, when the moment came, I might fire without looking at it again. Then, with my eyes fixed on the muzzle of the rifle, I watched it—not a second had elapsed since I heard it cocked—then raised the hammer of my revolver, hardly daring to breathe, lest I should alter the aim by the breadth of a gossamer thread.

"As I had anticipated, the moment the click reached the ears of the would-be assassin, and before the report of his shot reached my ears, I saw the bullet leave the barrel of his rifle. That instant I pressed the trigger. It was a desperate attempt, as I said before, but it was successful. The Colonel did not fall! He was saved!

"My first thought, or instinct, was to fire at the dark form flying away among the trees. I brought him down, and the Colonel rushed toward me with his own revolver ready for use. He recognized me on the instant, and demanded an explanation of the three shots that he had heard, I told him, and he paled under his sunburn.

"'Dare,' he said, with an almost imperceptible tremor in his voice, 'Dare, you have saved my life twice over. As I stood there listening I heard a strange, sharp sound close to my ear, and picked up this,' showing me in the palm of his hand a large, shapeless lump of lead, which proved on examination to be the two bullets inseparably welded together.

"He grasped my hand, covered with the gore of his late would-be murderer.

"'Thanks, my brave fellow; your courage and presence of mind shall not go unrewarded.' And I may mention, in passing, that the gallant Colonel kept his word.

"We surmised afterward that 'he two natives had crept up like snakes through the long grass, unperceived by our poor fellows, who were probably rendered drowsy by the intense heat, had come up to each man from behind and strangled him before he could utter a cry or give the alarm to his comrades.

"And now I am sure you will all acknowledge that the Colonel's was one of the narrowest shaves a man might wish to have—almost equal to one of my own adventures among the Zulus, which I hope to tell you on some future evening."

This was the Major's story. I am bound to believe that every word uttered by my superior officer is true; you, of course, are free to do as you please.—*London Society.*

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SHERIFF SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed will be exposed at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1887,

at 1½ o'clock, p. m., the following property to wit:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Howard borough, Centre Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit; On the north by lands of Graden and others, on the south by lands of Joseph Royer, on the east by Walnut street, and on the west by lands of Samuel Reber, containing 6 acres, more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn, wood house, corn crib, and other outbuildings, also an orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. H. McElwain.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., Sept. 5. Sheriff

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NOTICE.

From date of this notice chop grists will be ground only on Tuesday and Friday of each week. In order to make sure, please have grists in by Monday and Thursday evening or early morning of next days. KURTZ & SON.

Sept. 1, 1887.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE OFFERED ON the premises, near Centre Hall, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887,

The following described real estate of Wm. Emerick, dec'd., consisting of a

VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING 166 ACRES

of land of which about 120 acres are clear and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fences The balance is

O—GOOD TIMBERLAND,—O

with chestnut, oak, pine, and other timber The improvements consist of a 2-story

——HOUSE, BANK BARN,——

with all necessary outbuildings, all in good condition. Thereon a good ORCHARD of choice fruit, also a running stream of never failing mountain water convenient to the premises.

There is also a rich bank of iron ore on part of the tract, on which several shafts have been sunk and ore beds found, one of which has a depth of 32 feet, within 110 rods of the railroad station.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known by GEORGE H. EMERICK, CYRUS BRUMGARD, JAMES ALEXANDER Administrators.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly cash business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON, Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall

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Agents who have had fine success should write us in a LETTER (no postal cards) names of books, date, number sold in what time, what terms received (FULL PARTICULARS), and obtain from us NEW PLAN and EXTRAORDINARY DISCOUNTS to better themselves on new and fast-selling books. HENRY BUCKLIN & CO., 1sep6m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE following property of Peter Ripka, at Constable's Sale: 2 mares, 3 cows, 1 heifer, 1 spring wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, grain drill, hay rake, reaper, plow, harrow, fanning mill, cutting box, 4 shoats, 3-5 interest of 25 acres of grain, together with all the defendant's personal property, and we will leave same in his possession at our pleasure. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW, W. B. BRADFORD.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Letters have reached the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in Boston, picturing a terrible condition of affairs among the people of the Cilician Plain, Asia Minor. Large numbers of the people are starving, and the source of food supply has been almost exhausted. About 1500 families are now being fed. The Board has decided to make an appeal for funds with which to alleviate the distress. Numbers of people are kept alive by eating grass, roots, berries and small fruits. Families will need aid to enable them to live until next harvest. Funds will be forwarded by L. D. Ward, No. 1 Somerset street, Boston, Treasurer of the Board.

—The Atlantic express on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, while running 45 miles per hour, on the afternoon of the 12th, collided with a locomotive that was standing on the track at Peoria, Ohio. Norman Gregg, engineer of the passenger train, was instantly killed, and his fireman had both arms broken. John Haley, engineer of the single locomotive, was fatally injured. No passengers were hurt. Both locomotives were completely demolished, and the track was torn up for some distance. A passenger and freight train collided on a trestle on the Pan Handle Railroad at Benwood, West Virginia, on the 11th. Five freight cars went over the trestle, and John Braddock, a brakeman, was injured. Subsequently the engine assisting to remove the wreck started to Wheeling, but encountered a cow at a trestle and was thrown into a train of freight cars on a siding, and blocked the road by tearing up the trestle work.

—Chief of Police Harris of Wichita, Kansas, received a telegram from Caldwell to arrest Charles Brown, aged 17 years. The complaint was horse stealing and burglary. The officer met a boy at the depot whom he took for Brown, and when he attempted to arrest him the boy fled. The officer fired four shots at him, the last taking effect and resulting fatally. The boy proved to be A. H. Ford, of Meridian, Texas. A despatch from Killeen, Texas, says that as Fayette and John Darnelle were returning home from Galesville, on the evening of the 18th, they were fired upon from a thicket and John was instantly killed. One of the ambushers, Newton Blackwell, was killed also. It is not knewn how many persons were in ambush. Newton Blackwell was a brother of Rev. Richard Blackwell who was waylaid and killed three weeks ago. Ellsworth Anderson, a desperate character, was shot and fatally wounded by Mrs. Sarah Meadows, after he had forced his way into her house in Bloomington, Indiana, on the evening of the 18th. Thomas Facy shot and fatally wounded his son at Bristol, Dakota, on the evening of the 18th. The father says at the time "he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity."

—Two passenger trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad collided on a curve about two miles from Dubuque, Iowa, a few minutes before seven o'clock on the morning of the 19th. Both engines were smashed and five trainmen—Charles Fales and Elmer Winchester, engineers; William Richmond and Edward Cummings, firemen, and John Pernitz, brakeman—were killed. The express messenger, a postal clerk and seventeen passengers were injured, but not dangerously. The disaster is charged to the negligence of the train despatcher at La Crosse. Near Forest, Ohio, at four o'clock on the morning of the 19th, the first section of a Pittsburg, Chicago and Fort Wayne freight train broke down and the second section ran into it, killing John Bouch, fireman. Several cars of oil in the second section caught fire, and a car loaded with dynamite exploded, destroying several cars, tearing up the track and injuring the engineer of the second section and a tramp. James Dolan and a companion, supposed to be William Banks, of Wyandotte, while drunk, went to sleep on the Lake Shore tracks, near Detroit, Michigan, on the 19th, and were run over by a freight train. Both men were killed.

—A gale from the northeast on the evening of the 17th, caused great damage at Portugal Cove, Newfoundland. Many boats were driven ashore from their moorings, and others were dashed against the cliffs and destroyed. At Placentia several craft were driven seaward. At Bonavista all sorts of wreckage is strewn along the shore. Twenty boats were driven ashore and seven sunk at their moorings. The loss will be heavy. A man named Learned was blown into the water from a wharf and drowned.

—A despatch from New Orleans says the easterly winds which have prevailed for several days have forced the waters of the gulf against the embankment all along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, between Lookout Station and Micheaud, and several washouts have occurred, delaying traffic. Mails and passengers are transferred by steamer from Rigolets to Milneburg.

—A despatch from Wilkesbarre, Penna., says two freight trains collided on the north branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Monanoqua, on the evening of the 19th. Four box cars loaded with giant powder exploded, tearing up the tracks and ties and wrecking about 25 cars. The latter caught fire, and with their contents were destroyed. Lewis Metz, Ellwood Swank and James Kean, all brakemen, were fatally injured. Some of the cars were blown into the woods, several hundred yards distant. It is said the loss to the railroad company will reach $100,000.

—An express train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway was, on the 19th, wrecked near Fern Station, Indiana, by the breaking of a wheel. The engineer and fireman—father and son, named Reddington—were killed, and the passengers were badly shaken up.

—Two four-year-old boys—Frederick Hulett and Bernard Moore—while playing near their homes on Washington street, New York, on the afternoon of the 19th, were run over by a wagon driven by Michael Holmes. Frederick was killed, and Bernard dangerously if not fatally injured.

—There was a collision on the elevated railroad in Brooklyn on the evening of the 19th between an east bound train and a "wild" engine ahead of it. Edward Cooper, fireman of the first engine, had his leg fractured and was badly scalded, and Conductor Henry Beiden and several passengers were bruised and cut. The rolling stock was badly wrecked.

—In Chicago, on the morning of the 20th, John J. Love, Dock Superintendent and book-keeper of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, confessed in Court that he had embezzled upwards of $10,000 from the company. He was sentenced to two and a half years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Homer Overmeyer, Western agent for the Eureka Huller Company, of Ashland, Ohio; C. Aultman & Co., of Brockport, New York, and Easterly Harvester Company, of Michigan, has confessed to being a defaulter to the amount of about $11,000. He is in Canada. Fourteen of the policy gamblers arrested in Wilmington, Delaware, pleaded guilty in Court on the morning of the 20th. E. T. Stroud and L. G. File were each sentenced to pay a fine of $2000 or in default be imprisoned for one year. George Beckley and John A. Parker were sentenced to $1000 fine each or one year's imprisonment. Ten others were given the option of $300 fine or imprisonment for three months. The rest of the gamblers will stand trial. In Chicago on the 20th, the Grand Jury found a true bill against J. W. Sykes for issuing fraudulent warehouse receipts. Sykes failed eighteen months ago for about $75,000 most of the losses being sustained by the banks at which he had hypothecated warehouse receipts.

—William Thompson concealed himself near the house of A. J. Thompson, eight miles from Louisa, Kentucky, on the 19th, and shot three members of the family, one of them fatally. He also shot a school-teacher. His victims were his own cousins. He escaped arrest. Thomas J. White, a colored porter on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, shot and killed Henry Woodson, alias "The Black Diamond," in Chicago, on the morning of the 20th. The quarrel was about a white woman with whom White had been living. The woman is 20 years old, and claims to be the daughter of a late Judge of the Criminal Court in Louisville. There was a general fight among colored railroad laborers near Wilton, Botetourt county, Virginia, on the 19th. Many were wounded, and one of them, named Ross, is not expected to recover. N. P. Sawyer, a retired merchant, was murderously assaulted in his house, a few miles from Pittsburg, about half-past 3 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. He was awakened by a violent blow on the back of the head, and, jumping up, confronted a tall man, whose face was hidden by a mask. Sawyer grappled with the villain and cried for help, until, his friends appearing, the would-be assassin was frightened off. Mr. Sawyer was painfully injured in the struggle, but his wounds are not considered dangerous.

—A passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad ran into the rear of a freight train near Canton, Dakota, early on the morning of the 20th. The freight train was switching at Inwood, Iowa, and the rear part, breaking loose, tore down the road toward Canton for several miles, finally colliding with the passenger train. The following were killed: Andrew Derrath, Rock Valley, Iowa, line repairer; W. A. Ploog, McGregor, Iowa, engineer passenger train; Charles Dunbar, Mason City, Iowa, fireman. Two bodies are still in the wreck, and wrecking trains are now at work. Thirty passengers escaped uninjured. The freight conductor is blamed for the accident. A freight train on the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad was wrecked by running through an open switch at Hayton, Wisconsin, on the 20th. Several cars were smashed, and the wreck was consumed by fire. James Donnelly, conductor, is supposed to be in the burned debris. A train of sixty-five cars, laden with ore, on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad, got away from the trainmen on the evening of the 19th, and ran downgrade at a high rate of speed for four miles. At the scale track, near Marquette, Michigan, the cars crashed into a side track full of empty ore flats. Fifty cars are piled thirty feet high. William Mahone, the conductor, is missing, and is supposed to be under the wreck.

—The Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts met on the 20th, in Worcester. P. A. Collins was chosen temporary Chairman, and Colonel Jonas H. French, of Gloucester, permanent Chairman. H. B. Lovering was nominated for Governor on the first ballot; he received 638 votes to 363 for William E. Russel. The nomination was made unanimous. The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Walter E. Cumming, of Pittsfield; Secretary of State, John F. Murphy, of Lowell; Treasurer, Henry C. Thatcher, of Yarmouth; Attorney General, John W. Corcoran, of Clinton; Auditor, Wm. F. Cook, of Springfield.

—The bush fires around Kingston, Ontario, are increasing daily, and great damage is threatened. At night the sky is reddened by the flames, and in daylight clouded by the smoke.

—It is reported from Florence, Arizona, that the authorities on the San Carlos reservation having refused to aid in the arrest of the Eskiminzius Indians, who are wanted for horse stealing and killing cattle, because they are not reservation Indians. Sheriff Ferr has summoned a posse of forty men and left for San Pedro river, where the Eskiminius are encamped. He says "he will make the arrests even if a fight ensues."

—Big washouts are again reported on the Southern Pacific Railway at Indio, between Tacna and Yuma, Arizona. Heavy rains have fallen in that region for the last two days.

—Capron & Wolverton's flour mill, at Albany, New York, was burned on the 21st, together with 100,000 bushels of grain. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $100,000. Eight firemen who were caught in an upper story of the building were rescued with difficulty. The ladders were short and were lifted on the shoulders of policemen, when the firemen dropped to them from windows. The insurance companies in Philadelphia having risks on the mill are: American, $4750; Pennsylvania, $2000. The Elgin Chemical Works and three stores in Elgin, Texas, were burned on the evening of the 20th. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $9000. Oak Lawn Retreat, a private lunatic asylum, near Jacksonville, Illinois, was burned on the 21st. Loss, $25,000. The proprietor, Dr. A. McFarland was dangerously injured. The bush fires around Danby, Quebec, on the 20th, extended to that village, and destroyed 22 houses and the railway station.

—A telegram from Benson, Arizona, says that General Miles has begun a series of movements among the troops in that part of the country, for the purpose of keeping them in readiness for another Indian outbreak, and giving them a thorough knowledge of the country and of the methods of Indian warfare. "A small party of soldiers, well mounted and with horses loaded as lightly as possible, left Fort Huachuca recently and will proceed 250 miles north to Fort Apache. They will be pursued by troops from all the posts in Southern Arizona. If the raiding party is not captured before reaching the point indicated, the troops will return in the same order and endeavor to capture the former pursuing party before reaching Fort Huachuca."

—The body of William Mahone, the conductor missing after the destruction of rolling stock caused by the runaway train at Marquette, Michigan, was found on the 21st under an immense heap of debris. He had been driven into the ground below the level of the track by the force of the collision, and upon him were piled fully a hundred tons of ore. A train on the Erie Railroad was thrown from the track near Gulf Summit, New York, on the morning of the 21st, by a broken truck. Several cars were wrecked, and Bartholomew McMahon, a brakeman, was killed. Two sections of a freight train on the South Carolina Railroad collided on the morning of the 21st, near St. Matthews', South Carolina. W. W. Perkins, brakeman, was crushed to death.

—President Leonard, of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, has filed with the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission an official report of the Chatsworth (Illinois) accident. The report says nothing of the circumstances under which the train was wrecked, nor does it fix the responsibility for the wreck. The dead numbered 80 and the injured 151. Of the latter 111 have recovered from their injuries and 39 are still under the care of physicians.

—Otos Cresso, of the Springfield, Ohio, Battery, wounded by the premature discharge of a cannon at the dedication of the Ohio monument at Gettysburg, on the 14th inst., died on the 21st of lockjaw.

—A bridge over a chasm, fifty feet high, at Killar, Illinois, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, was burned on the 20th. The fire was discovered by a foreman. He flagged a passenger train on one side, and his wife stopped a train on the other.

—At Novi, Michigan on the 20th, A. Senter, keeper of a hotel, and his wife, daughter and two boarders were poisoned by eating corned beef bought from a peddler. Senter is likely to die, the others to recover.

—An attempt of two union sailors at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 22d, to compel a non-union man to stop work on the barge Michigan, resulted in a shooting affray, in which Frederick Pagel, one of the aggressors, was fatally shot by Andrew Biemel, one of the Michigan's crew. "Jack" Debose, the colored man, arrested on suspicion of murdering the Woolfolk family, at Canton, has, according to a despatch from Atlanta, Georgia, confessed his guilt. His motive was revenge for alleged ill-treatment by Captain Woolfolk. He claimed that three accomplices killed the family while he watched outside. He says he saw "Tom" Woolfolk jump from a window and run for his life. "Tom" who is under arrest for the crime, will doubtless be released. During a dance at the residence of W. L. Prowell, in Clinton, Missouri, on the evening of the 21st, James Atkins, made his appearance, although uninvited. A quarrel ensued between Atkins and H. B. Mitchell, when the former was shot dead.

—E. S. Wheeler, the iron merchant of New Haven, who recently failed for $2,000,000, with about $150,000 of assets, was arrested on the 22d on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The arrest was made at the instance of the Phoenix Bank, which discounted a note of $2914 for Wheeler two days before the failure. H. M. Mastet, an alleged forger, was arrested at Three Rivers, Michigan, on the 22d, at the instance of L. S. Waters, of Philadelphia, whom he defrauded in 1886.

—John Shadle, of Weatherford, Texas, was arrested on the 22d on suspicion of being one of the gang of robbers who plundered the Texas Pacific train on the evening of the 19th. Shadle ridicules the officers for arresting him and claims that he has been sick.

—A courier arrived at Florence, Arizona Territory, from Sheriff Fryer's posse at Dudleyville, early on the morning of the 22d, and reported the arrest of Eskiminzen and his entire band of Indians without any trouble on the 21st. All fears of trouble are now allayed.

A despatch from Tucson, Arizona says citizens who have returned from San Pedro state that all the crops of the bottom lands between Mammoth and Benson, have been entirely destroyed by the recent floods. It will take several years before the ranchers can recover from their loss.

—An engine and a construction train collided on the Gulf division of the Southern Kansas Railroad, at Guthrie four miles south of Purcell, Indian Territory, on the 21st, and ten persons were killed or injured.

—An explosion of natural gas at Oil Centre, Wood county, Ohio, on the evening of the 21st, caused a ten thousand dollar fire among oil tanks and machinery, and badly burned several persons, one perhaps fatally.

—A despatch from Altoona, Penna., says a freight and passenger train on the Hollidayburg branch railroad on the 22d struck two cows, near Stiffler's siding. The engine and three freight cars were thrown from the track. Engineer Howard Tnames was killed, and fireman C. W. Ferry badly injured. Two express trains on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad collided near Lima, Ohio, on the 22d. The tender of one engine was driven through a mail car. An engineer named Glenn was dangerously injured by jumping off. Two freight trains on the Reading Railroad collided near Shamokin on the 22d. An engine and ten cars were wrecked, and the roadway was torn up. G. W. Jones, agent of the Pan Handle Railroad, at Springfield, Ohio, was killed on the 22d. An express train struck a baggage truck standing on the station platform and knocked it against Jones.

—A despatch from Brainerd, Minnesota, says the forest fires, which were supposed to be under control in the eastern portion of the county, have broken out again. The fire has burned down to the roots of the grass, and a heavy rain is needed to extinguish it. The paper warehouse of Dobler, Mudge & Co., in Baltimore, was burned on the morning of the 22d. The loss on stock is estimated at $60,000, partially insured. The building owned by John King, Jr., is damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars; covered by insurance. The grinding mill and flour and feed store of L. L. Lukens & Co., in Chester, Penna., were burned on the evening of the 22d. Loss, $20,000, nearly covered by insurance. John Welde's machine shop was damaged to the extent of $5000, partially insured. The firemen worked against great odds, as the only hook and ladder company was in Allentown attending the Firemen's Convention.

—A cyclone struck Brownsville, Texas, on the evening of the 21st, and continued for 35 hours. So far as known no lives were lost. The village of Santa Cruz, opposite Brownsville, was entirely submerged for several hours. The Rio Grande rose rapidly and the backwater overflowed many miles of fertile country. The wind reached a maximum velocity of 78 miles an hour, and the rain fall reached nearly ten and a half inches. The floods did almost as much damage as the wind. Hardly a tree was left standing in the vicinity of Brownsville, and several hundred acres of sugar cane were blown flat to the earth. The roof of Masonic Hall was carried away, Scanlon's large oil warehouse was demolished and many private residences were unroofed and their contents ruined by the heavy rain. The telegraph wires were prostrated and the extent of the damage south and west of Brownsville, along the Rio Grande, is not yet known. In Brownsville seventy small houses were blown down and three hundred others were unroofed and rendered unfit for occupancy. In Matamoras a dozen houses of the better class and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred small houses were prostrated by the wind, while from four hundred to five hundred others were unroofed. In the country on the American side of the river countless heads of cattle and sheep were lost, and the crops of cotton, corn and sugar-cane were completely prostrated and destroyed. The damage in that section is estimated at $1,000,000.

—William Showers, who was arrested in Lebanon, Penna., several weeks ago, on the charge of killing his two young grandchildren, made a confession on the 23d. He says Elizabeth Seargeant, his house-keeper, held a light in the children's bedroom while he committed the deed. He was arraigned in Court on the 23d and pleaded guilty. The trial of Adam Volkovitz, at Wilkesbarre, Penna., for the murder of John Bioski, was concluded on the evening of the 23d. A verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered. John M. Schuyler, who murdered his infant child at Morris, Otsego county, New York, about two years ago, by dashing out its brains, was on the 23d sentenced to be hanged at Cooperstown, on November 10th.

—At Sylvania, Ohio, on the 23d, Godfrey Anderson, 14 years of age, while carelessly handling a shotgun, accidentally shot and killed his sister Maggie, aged 11 years. He "has been in convulsions since the accident, and is not expected to recover."

—Every business place in Gravenhurst, Ontario, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 22d. The loss will exceed $150,000. The insurance is small. There are no provisions in the town. Fish & Connell's barb wire mill in Joliet, Illinois, was burned on the evening of the 21st. Loss $25,000, fully insured.

—J. H. Abbott, a widower, 48 years old, shot and killed his daughter, Mrs. Mamie E. Cummings, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 23d, and then shot and killed himself. He was drunk.

—Henry Richter quarrelled with a party of colored men in Lawrence, Kansas, on the evening of the 22d, and was seen to fall. When picked up he was dead, his throat being cut with a razor. Thomas McKenna, 67 years old, murdered his wife at their home in McKeesport, Pa. on the 23d. After his arrest he said he had been contemplating the deed for years, but had refrained until his children had reached an age when they could care for themselves. He claimed that she was unfaithful to him. Rev. Alfred Beddington, a missionary to the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations, in the Indian Territory, was shot dead by a man named Glassmore, at the latter's house on the line between the two Nations a few days ago. The men had been close friends until Beddington began to "pay attentions" to Miss Glassmore. He was warned to keep away from the house, but did not heed the warning, and was shot dead by Glassmore as he was dismounting at the gate.

—The feature of the Blue and Gray reunion at Evansville, Indiana, on the 23d, was a sham battle, which, it is estimated, was witnessed by 75,000 spectators. "The battle lasted an hour and wrought the feelings of the veterans up to the highest pitch. The battle was declared drawn when 20,000 rounds of ammunition had been exhausted. Two men were injured in a hand to hand conflict over the possession of a battery. One Rodgers was knocked senseless with a clubbed rifle, and John Lyman was burned in the face by powder, but not seriously."

—The Chinese residents of San Francisco had a parade on the 23d, "in honor of a great idol known as Tan Wong, recently brought from China." The parade was of Oriental magnificence. The costumes, banners and Oriental weapons, an incident of the parade, were brought from China especially for this occasion. There were one thousand Chinamen in line and numerous Chinese women on richly caparisoned horses. The entire column presented a blaze of color.

—Among the passengers by the steamer City of Richmond, at New York on the 22d, was the shipwrecked crew of the fishing schooner Lillian Baxter, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, which was abandoned. One of the sailors, Randall Pyche, was struck by the mast when it was snapped off, and was killed. The vessel was thrown on her beam ends by a hurricane. The men were rescued by the Umbria and taken to Liverpool, where the United States Consul shipped them to this port. A despatch from Sheboygan, Michigan says the propeller Messenger, sighted the schooner Orkney Lass in distress, on the evening of the 21st, near Spectacle Reef, drifting down Lake Huron. The Messenger offered to tow her into port for $100, but the captain of the vessel would not pay it. Nothing has been heard of her since.

Wealth of American Gypsies.

The advancement and prosperity of American gypsies are real. When it is remembered how few know anything at all about these people, it is not strange that mere assertion of their gainings and belongings is met with disbelief and ridicule. But the very life principle of the gypsy is repression, secrecy and an assumption of humility. We have one or two other races among us that are making money much faster than we bloviant Americans, by assuming the same policy of apparent humility and poverty.

In St. Louis there are gypsy compositors, unknown to their fellows, attending to their business, saving money and building homes. In Chicago I know of a clergyman and a German songstress, who is paid the highest price for solo work at concerts and in the church choirs, who are gypsies, while in the trades there are several hundred. A German member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, thought to belong to the "Pennsylvania Dutch," is a gypsy. In Canada I know of more than fifty fairly eminent professional people, including several Episcopal clergymen, who belong to the despised Romany. One of the most prominent civil engineers of a southern railway is a gypsy. In New York city I can give you the names, streets and numbers of half a hundred gypsies, many of whom are most successful in their various vocations, and several whom I know to be worth upward of $100,000 in property. A Boston lawyer of good repute and practice is a gypsy. In San Francisco a leading cafe is owned and conducted by a gypsy, who is very rich. Many of the shopkeepers of New Orleans, thought to be Spanish or French creoles, and laid great stress upon as such by a transplanted writer and "authority" on creoles, I know to be pure blooded gypsies of Spanish and French descent.

Colonel F. D. Curtis suggests that "more 'come bossy,' and less 'get around there,' will fill the pail."

Comparative anatomy in the University of Berlin has been elevated to the dignity of one of the philosophical sciences and incorporated with the department of zoology.

An official report by Colonel Majendie, Colonel Ford and Captain Candill, British Inspectors of Explosives, states that within the past year the dynamite trade in Great Britian had grown considerably, four new factories for explosives having been erected, that the number of licensed storage magazines had increased from 320 to 329; and that the total number of registered premises for explosives in the United Kingdom was 19,386. During 1883 there were 179 explosions, causing the death of 39 and the injury of 109 persons.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	$ 00	@ $ 50
Hams	18 —	@ —
Pork Mess	16 -	@ —
Prime Mess, new	15 50	@ —
Sides smoked	— 10	@ — 10½
Shoulders smoked	— 6½	@ — 7
do in salt	— 6	@ —
Smoked Beef	— 14	@ — 16
Lard Western bls	6 87½	@ 7 —
Lard loose	6 50	@ 6 75
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	2 50	@ 2 75
Pa. Family	3 50	@ 3 75
Minn Clear	4 —	@ 4 25
Pat. Wnt Wh't	4 25	@ 4 65
Rye Flour	3 00	@ 3 15
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	83½	@ — —
Rye	— —	@ — —
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@ — —
No. 3	— 51	@ — —
Oat, No. 1 White, new	— 36	@ — —
No. 2 do new	— 34½	@ — 35
No. 2 Mixed, new	— 32	@ — —
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large 1s	40 —	@ — —
No. 2 Shore	18 —	@ — —
Herring, Lab	— —	@ 6 50
SUGAR—		
Powdered	6½	@ 6½
Granulated	6 7-16	@
Confec. A	6	@ —
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	15 —	@ 15 50
Mixed	10 50	@ 11 00
Cut Hay	14 50	@ 15 00
Rye Straw	— —	@ 12 50
Wheat Straw	— —	@ — —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	32	@ 34
Common	30	@ 33
Unwashed medium	31	@ 32

TOPOLOBAMPO.

The Socialist Colony Pronounced a Failure and Abandoned.

Charles Woolrich, British Vice Consul and for many years agent of the Pacific Mail Company at Mazatlan, arrived in San Francisco August 20, by the steamer San Jose. During the afternoon Mr. Woolrich was seen by a reporter and questioned regarding the condition of the Topolobampo colonists still remaining in Mexico.

"The condition of those who have not gotten away," said he in reply, "is most deplorable. There are about thirty still remaining, most of them in Guaymas, and all are in the most deplorable circumstances. The Topolobampo scheme was about the biggest fraud ever gotten up, and no one endowed with common sense and the slightest acquaintance with Mexico could have entertained a hope for its success.

"In the first place, A. K. Owen, its chief promoter, is a crank, whose imagination has run to seed on Utopian schemes of various sorts for years past, as was also the case with his father whom I well remember. The tract which Owen obtained from the Mexican Government is utterly worthless and as unfit to settle a colony upon as could well be conceived of, and the poor folks who went there to find homes have paid the penalty of their rashness in not informing themselves of the character of the country they were going to until it was to late. I first went to Mexico in 1852, and I am thoroughly familiar with almost the entire country down to the isthmus, and all of the unfavored spots the site of that colony is about the worst."

John Bull, a civil engineer in the employ of the Mexican International Company, which has a contract with the Mexican Government for making the surveys of the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Lower California and Durango, confirmed the statements of Mr. Woolrich regarding the Topolobampo colony to a great extent, as did also several of the officers of the steamer San Jose. Some of these unfortunates were now in Mazatlan, penniless and awaiting the first opportunity to make their way to the United States and they unanimously declare that the colony was a thing of the past. Regarding mining interests, Mr. Bull said that the Tarco mine, at Rosario, showed richer developments and promised better than any other with which he had recently been in contact. Many Americans and Englishmen were interested in mines in Mexico, more particularly in Chihuahua, and some of them would, he thought, be well paid for their investments, if they were not robbed either by the agents of the road or by those who should be their protectors and guardians, the government officials.

Bead-Inlaying.

There is a very curious and effective style of ornamental, or decorative art, which—though occasionally practiced in Turkey and other Eastern countries—is by no means very common even where it is best known. It may be called bead-inlaying, and it is so easy that any boy or girl ten years old can achieve excellent results in it by following these simple directions:

Take a piece of wood, let us say beech or mahogany or pear-tree or, indeed, any of the fine-grained kinds. Let it be half an inch in thickness and twelve inches in length by six in breadth. Draw on it your design. This done, follow the pattern with a series of holes, bored in the wood with a straight round awl or a drill or a gimlet, as close together as possible without splitting the wood between them. Then put the beads into the holes so that their perforations will show. To secure the beads in place, the holes may first be filled with glue or varnish. The work then will be very durable. If you choose, the holes in the beads may be filled with a mixture of fine transparent glue and any coloring matter, such as umber or chrome. The beads should be sunk rather deeply into the wood. When the wood splits easily, or it is desirable to make the holes very close together, the holes may be bored with a hot iron rod. It will often add to the effect if a line, or fine groove, be cut with a penknife or a parting, or V, tool around the edge of the bead pattern. The ground may also be stamped, or indented, with a wood-carver's stamp.

When a very small brass-headed pin or tack is passed through each bead, the appearance of the whole is very much improved. Such tacks may be obtained with convex, or half-round heads not larger than those of pins.

Of course, work of this kind need not be strictly limited to beads. The different kinds of the marbles used by boys may similarly be set in wood; and they are made in an endless variety of color. A cabinet thus studded would be increased in value far beyond the cost of the marbles, though they were the most expensive agates. Marbles and beads may be set together. To make the holes for the former, a center-bit or auger should be used. Long, straight beads may be used with good effect. To set them, make grooves with a gouge, and coat the grooves with mastic or Turkish cement, or with strong varnish, and press the long beads, or bugles, into the cavities.

The willow, elm and poplar figure among the most troublesome of trees for filling up drains with their roots.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

How to Treat Company.

"Given to Hospitality." Rom. 12 : 13.

There is danger that the multiplication of large and commodious hotels in our towns and cities and villages will utterly exterminate that grace which Abraham exhibited when he entertained the angels, and which Lot showed when he watched for guests at the gate of the city, and which Christ recognized as a positive requisite for entering heaven, when he declared: "I was a stranger and ye took Me in."

I propose to speak this morning of the trials and rewards of Christian hospitality. The first trial often come in the whim and

ECCENTRICITY OF THE GUEST

himself. There are a great many excellent people who have protuberances of disposition, and sharp edges of temperament, and unpliability of character, which make them a positive nuisance in any house where they stay. On short acquaintance they will begin to command the household affairs, order the employes to unusual service, keep unseasonable hours, use narcotics in places offensive to sensitive nostrils, put their feet at unusual elevations, drop the ashes of their Havana on costly tapestry, open bureaus they ought never to touch, and pry into things they ought never to see, and become impervious to rousing bells, and have all the peculiarities of the gormandizer or the dyspeptic, and make excavations from poor dentistry with unusual implements, and in a thousand ways afflict the household which proposes to take care of them. Added to all,

THEY STAY TOO LONG.

They have no idea when their welcome is worn out, and they would be unmoved even by the blessing which my friend, Gerrit Smith, the philanthropist, asked one morning at his breakfast table, on the day when he hoped that the long protracted guests would depart, saying, "O Lord, bless this provision, and our friends who leave us to-day."

But, my friend, there are alleviations to be put on their side of the scale. Perhaps they had not the same refining influences about them in early life that you have had. Perhaps it is your duty, by example, to show them a better way. Perhaps they are sent to be a trial for the development of your patience. Perhaps they were to be intended as an illustration of the opposite of what you are trying to inculcate in the minds of your children. Perhaps it is to make your home the brighter when they are gone. When our guests are cheery and fascinating and elegant, it is very easy to entertain them, but when we find in our guests that which is antagonistic to our taste and sentiment, it is a positive triumph when we can obey the words of my text, and be "given to hospitality."

Another trial in the using of this grace is in

THE TOIL AND EXPENSE

of exercising it. In the well-regulated household things go smoothly, but now you have introduced a foreign element into the machinery, and though you may stoutly declare that they must take things as they find them, the Martha will break in. The ungovernable stove. The ruined dessert. The joint that proves unmasticable. The delayed marketing. The perplexities of a caterer. The difficulty of doing proper work, and yet always being presentable. Though you say there shall be no care or anxiety, there will be care and there will be anxiety. In 1694, a captain-general provided a very grand entertainment; and among other things, he had a fountain in his garden—*a fountain of strong drink*. In it were four hogsheads of brandy, eight hogsheads of water, twenty-five thousand lemons, thirteen hundredweight of Lisbon sugar, five pounds of grated nutmeg, three hundred toasted biscuits, and a boat built on purpose was placed in the fountain, and a boy rowed around it, and filled the cups of the people who came there to be supplied. Well, you say, that was a luxurious entertainment, and, of course, the man had no anxiety; but I have to tell you, that though you had, or propose, an entertainment like that, you have anxiety. In that very thing comes the Divine reward.

WE WERE BORN TO SERVE;

and when we serve others, we serve God. The flush on that woman's cheek, as she bends over the hot stove, is as sacred in God's sight as the flush on the cheek of one who, on a hot day, preaches the gospel. We may serve God with plate and cutlery and broom as certainly as we can serve him with psalm-book and liturgy. Margaret, Queen of Norway and Sweden and Denmark, had a royal cup of ten lips, on which was recorded the names of the guests who had drunk from this cup. And every Christian woman has a royal cup, on which are written all the names of those who have ever been entertained by her in Christian style—names not cut by human ingenuity, but written by the hand of a Divine Jesus. But, my friend, you are

NOT TO TOIL UNNECESSARILY.

Though the fare be plain, cheerful presidency of the table, and cleanliness of appointments will be good enough for anybody that ever comes to your house. John Howard was invited to the house of a nobleman. He said: "I will come on one condition and that is that you have nothing but potatoes on the table." The requisition was complied with. Cyrus, King of Persia, under the same circumstances, prescribed that on the table there must be nothing but bread. Of course, these were extremes, but they are illustrations of the fact that more depends on the banqueters than upon the banquet.

I want to lift this idea of Christian entertainment out of a positive bondage into a glorious inducement. Every effort you put forth, and every dollar you give to the entertainment of friend or foe, you give directly to Christ. Suppose it were announced that the Lord Jesus Christ would come to this place this week, what woman in this house would not be glad to wash for Him, or spread for Him a bed, or bake bread for Him? There was one of old who washed for Him, drawing the water from the well of her own tears. He is coming. He will be here to-morrow. "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it to Me." In picture-galleries we have often seen representations of Walter Scott and his friends, or Washington Irving with his associates, but all those engravings will fade out, while through everlasting ages, hanging luminous and conspicuous, will be the picture of you and your Christian guests.

You see we have passed out from the trials into

THE REWARDS

of Christian hospitality; grand, glorious and eternal. The first reward of Christian hospitality is the Divine benediction. When any one attends to this duty, God's blessing comes upon him, upon his companion, upon his children, upon his dining-hall, upon his parlor, upon his nursery. The blessing comes in at the front door, and the back door, and down through the skylights. God draws a long mark of credit for services received. Christ said to His disciples: "He that receiveth you, receiveth Me; anh he that givetn a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple shall in nowise lose their reward." As we have had so many things recorded against us in heaven, it will be a satisfaction to have written on unfailing archives, the fact that in the month of May, or June, or September, or December, 1887, we made the blissful mistake of supposing that we were entertaining weak men like ourselves, when lo! they showed their pinions before they left, and we found out that they were angels unawares.

Another reward comes in the good wishes and

PRAYERS OF OUR GUESTS.

I do not think one's house ever gets over having had a good man or woman abide there. George Whitefield used to scratch on the window of the room where he was entertained, a passage of Scripture, and in one case, after he left, the whole household was converted by the reading of that passage on the window pane. The woman of Shunem furnished a little room over the wall for Elisha, and all the ages have heard the glorious consequences. On a cold, stormy winter night, my father entertained Trueman Osborne, the evangelits, and through all eternity I will thank God that Trueman Osborne stopped at our house. How many of our guests have brought to us condolence and sympathy and help!

There is a legend told of St. Sebald, that in His Christian rounds he used to stop for entertainment at the house of

A POOR CARTWRIGHT.

Coming there one day, he found the cartwright and his family freezing for the lack of any fuel. St. Sebald ordered the man to go out and break the icicles from the side of the house and bring them in, and the icicles were brought into the house, and thrown on the hearth, and they began to blaze immediately, and the freezing family gathered around and were warmed by them. That was a legend; but how often have our guests come in to gather up the cold, freezing sorrows of our life, kindling them into illumination and warmth and good cheer.

He who opens his house to Christian hospitality, turns those who are strangers into friends. Years will go by, and there will be great changes in you, and there will be great changes in them. Some day you will be sitting in loneliness, watching a bereavement, and you will get a letter in a strange handwriting, and you will look at the post office mark, and say: Why," I don't know anybody living in that city;" and you will break the envelope, and there you will read the story of thanks for your Christian generosity long years before, and how they have heard afar off of your trouble. And the letter will be so full of kindly reminiscences and Christian condolence, it will be a plaster large enough to cover up all the deep gashes of your soul. When we take people into our houses as Christian guests, we take them into our sympathies.

A PROVIDENTIAL GUEST.

In Dort, Holland, a soldier with a sword at his side, stopped at a house, desiring lodging and shelter. The woman of the house at first refused admittance, saying that the men of the house were not at home; but when he showed his credentials that he had been honorably discharged from the army, he was admitted and tarried during the night. In the night time there was a knocking at the front door, and two ruffians broke in to despoil that household. No sooner had they come over the door-sill than the armed guest, who had primed his piece and charged it with slugs, met them, and telling the woman to stand back, I am happy to say, dropped the two assaulting desperadoes dead at his feet. Well, now there are no bandits prowling around to destroy our houses; but how often it is that we find those that have been our guests become our defenders? We gave them shelter first, and then, afterwards, in the great conflicts of life they fought for our reputation; they fought for our property; they fought for our soul.

Another reward that comes from Christian hospitality is in the assurance that we shall have hospitality shown to us and ours. In the up-turnings of this life, who knows in what city or what land we may be thrown, and how much we may need an open door. There may come no such crisis to us, but our children may be thrown into some such straits. He, who is in a Christian manner hospitable, has a free pass through all Christendom. It may be that you will have been dead fifty years before any such stress shall come upon one of your descendants; but do you not suppose that God can remember fifty years? and the knuckle of the grandchild will be heard against the door of some stranger, and that door will open; and it will be talked over in heaven, and it will be said: "That man's grandfather, fifty years ago, gave shelter to a stranger, and now a stranger's door is open for a grandson."

A QUAINT CUSTOM.

Among the Greeks, after entertaining and being entertained, they take a piece of lead and cut it in two, and the host takes one half of the piece of lead and the guest takes the other half as they part. These two pieces of lead are handed down from generation to generation, and from family to family; and after a while, perhaps one of the families in want or in trouble go out with this one piece of lead and find the other family with the corresponding piece of lead, and no sooner is the tally completed than the old hospitality is aroused, and eternal friendship pledged. So the memory of Christian hospitality will do down from generation to generation, and from family to family, and the tally will never be lost, neither in this world nor the world to come.

Mark this: the day will come when we will all be turned out of doors, without any exception, bare-foot, bare-head, no water in the canteen, no bread in the haversack, and we will go in that way into the future world. And I wonder if eternal hospitalities will open before us, and we be received into everlasting habitations!

ALMS TO AN EMBRYO LORD.

Francis Frescobald was a rich Italian, and he was very merciful and very hospitable. One day, an Englishman by the name of Thomas Cromwell appeared at his door asking for shelter and alms, which were cheerfully rendered. Frescobald afterward lost all his property, became very poor, and wandered up into England, and one day he saw a procession passing, and lo! it was the Lord Chancellor of England; and lo! the Lord Chancellor of England was Thomas Cromwell, the very man whom he had once befriended down in Italy. The Lord Chancellor at the first glance of Frescobald recognized him, and dismounted from his carriage, threw his arms around him, and embraced him, paid his debts, invited him to his house, and said: "Here are ten pieces of money to pay for the bread you gave me, and here are ten pieces of money to provide for the horse you loaned me, and here are four bags, in each of which are four hundred ducats. Take them and be well." So it will be at last with us.

IF WE ENTERTAIN CHRIST

in the person of his Disciples in this world, when we pass into the next country, we will meet Christ in a regal procession, and He will pour all the wealth of heaven into our lap, and open before us everlasting hospitalities. And O, how tame are the richest entertainments we can give on earth compared with the regal munificence which Christ will display before our souls in heaven.

I was reading the account which Thomas Fuller gives of the entertainment provided by George Neville. Among other things, for that banquet, they had three hundred quarters of wheat, and one hundred and four tons of wine, eighty oxen, three thousand capons, two hundred cranes, two hundred kids, four thousand pigeons, four thousand rabbits, two hundred and four bitterns, two hundred pheasants, five hundred partridges, four hundred plover, one hundred quail, one hundred curlews, fifteen hundred pasties, four thousand cold venison pasties, four thousand custards—the Earl of Warwick acting as steward, and servitors one thousand. O, what a grand feast was that! but then compare it with the provision which God has made for us on high; that great banquet hour; the one hundred and forty and four thousand as guests; all the harps and trumpets of heaven as the orchestra; the vintage of the celestial hills poured into the tankards; all the fruits of the orchards of God piled on the golden platters; the angels of the Lord for cup-bearers, and the once folded starry banner of the blue sky flung out over the scene, while seated at the head of the table shall be the One who eighteen centuries ago declared, "I was a stranger and ye took Me in." Our sins pardoned, may we all mingle in those hospitalities!

Sound Sense for the Girls.

The girl of the period seems to be a trifle more sensible than her sister of the last decade. Her boots are not quite as pointed at the toe, and their heels are not as distinctively "French." She does not as ambitiously emulate the camel, in the wearing of a hump upon her back, and she has discarded the "rats" and cushions which first were wont to make her coiffure into the semblance of pillows and bolsters. Unfortunately, however, she does not yet realized that beauty is inconsistent with a pinched waist.

Admirable as the wasp may be in his humble capacity as an insect, there seems to be no legitimate reason for a young woman's modeling herself upon his figure; but the young woman insists upon doing so.

She is wont to express the most fervent admiration for the Venus of Milo; but even at the moment when she stands rapt in contemplation of the grand creature she finds it difficult to draw a full breath, so tightly is she enclosed in corsets.

Napoleon I., who had as much common sense as military ability, was dismayed at the revival of the corset in 1812. He said to an eminent physician, in regard to it: "This wear, born of coquetry and bad taste, which murders woman and ill-treats their offspring, tells of frivolous tastes and warns me of an approaching decadence."

Said the last king of France, in an epigram which should have stung his subjects into common sense: "Once you met Dianas, Venuses or Niobes; nowadays, only wasps."

Beauty is always to be revered and sought after, and the woman might be forgiven who, by torturing herself, really attained true lovliness; but when she attempts to improve upon nature, she merely defeats her own object. It is no more possible for her to enhance her charms, save by healthful living, than it is for a river to run up hill.

The unnatural is always the ugly; it is but another name for deformity. The human figure in the shape of a wasp is as truly deformed as if its spinal column described a semicircle.

The Most Sagacious Dog Yet.

A citizen of Bronwood owns a very sagacious dog. If he drops a handkerchief or other article of any kind, the dog will pick it up and follow along with it. He will also take a package from down town to the gentleman's house. Perhaps the best trait of this pup is that he keeps a strict watch over his master, and if he takes a drink the dog at once hurries home and communicates the fact to the gentleman's wife.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, OCT. 2, 1887.

The Centurion's Faith.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 8 : 5-13. Memory verses, 8-10.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all.*—1 Chron. 29 : 11.

LESSON TOPIC: *The King's Authority over disease.*

Lesson Outline: 1. Disease, vs. 5, 6. 2. Faith, vs. 8-12. 3. Healing, vs. 7, 13.

GOLDEN TEXT: *I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel.*—Matt. 8 : 10.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 8 : 5-13. The King's authority over disease.
T.—Luke 7 : 1-10. Luke's narrative of the healing.
W.—Matt. 15 : 21-31. Works of healing.
T.—Luke 9 : 37-42. Works of healing.
F.—Matt. 10 : 1-8. Authority to heal delegated.
S.—Acts. 3 : 1-16. Heaing in Jesus' name.
S.—Acts. 19 : 1-12. Special gifts of healing.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. DISEASE.

I. The Sick Sufferer:

Sick of the palsy, grievously tormented (6).
Sick and at the point of death (Luke 7 : 2).
Whose son was sick.... He was at the point of death (John 4 : 46, 47).
He whom thou lovest is sick (John 11 : 3).
Indeed he was sick nigh unto death (Phil. 2 : 27).

II. The Anxious Suppliant:

There came.... a centurion, beseeching him (5).
David therefore besought God for the child (2 Sam. 12 : 16).
Have mercy on me;.... my daughter is grievously vexed (Matt. 15 : 22).
He.... besought him that he would.... heal his son (John 4 : 46).
The prayer of faith shall save him that is sick (Jas. 5 : 15).

III. The Accessible Helper:

When he was entered.....there came unto him (5).
A woman.... came.... and touched the border of his garment (Matt. 9 : 20).
Lo, I am with you alway (Matt. 28 : 30).
If thou hadst been here, my brother had not died (John 11 : 21).
Let us therefore draw near with boldness (Heb. 4 : 16).

1. "There came unto him a centurion." (1) The comer; (2) The errand; (3) The commendation; (4) The consequences.
2. "Beseeching him." (1) A suffering friend; (2) A burdened heart; (3) An earnest plea; (4) A grand success.
3. "Sick of the palsy, grievously tormented." (1) Prevalent ills; (2) Consequent sorrows; (3) Awakened sympathies; (4) Active efforts; (5) Blessed results.

II. FAITH.

I. Humble Faith.

I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof (8).
I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies (Gen. 32 : 10).
Whose shoes I am not worthy to bear (Matt. 3 : 11).
Never thought I myself worthy to come unto thee (Luke 7 : 7).
I am no more worthy to be called thy son (Luke 15 : 19).

II. Unwavering Faith:

Only say the word, and my servant shall be healed (8).
Though he slay me, yet will I wait for him (Job 13 : 15).
He spake, and it was done (Psa. 33 : 9).
He sendeth his word, and healeth them (Psa. 107 : 20).
Whatsoever thou shalt ask of God, God will give thee (John 11 : 22).

III. Acceptable Faith:

I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel (10).
Now I know that thou fearest God (Gen. 22 : 12).
Be of good cheer; thy faith hath made thee whole (Matt. 9 : 22).
O woman, great is thy faith (Matt. 15 : 28).
Without faith it is impossible to be well-pleasing unto him (Heb, 11 : 6).

1. "I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof." (1) The centurion's rank; (2) The Saviour's offer; (3) The centurion's humility.
2. "Only say the word, and my servant shall be healed." (1) Results desired; (2) Power recognized; (3) Distance disregarded.
3. "I have not found so great faith." So great (1) In its clearness; (2) In its scope; (3) In its tenacity; (4) In its effectiveness.

III. HEALING.

I. Willing to Heal:

I will come and heal him (7).
For I desire mercy, and not sacrifice (Hos. 6 : 6).
He stretched forth his hand.... saying, I will; be thou made clean (Matt. 8 : 3).
I desire mercy, not sacrifice (Matt. 9 : 13).
The son of man came.... to save that which was lost (Luke 19 : 10).

II. Healing Ordered:

As thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee (13).
Go in peace, and be whole of thy plague (Mark 5 : 34).
Thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace (Luke 8 : 48).
Go thy way: thy faith hath made the whole (Luke 17 : 19).
Jesus Chirst healeth thee: arise, and make thy bed (Acts 9 : 34).

III. Healing Secured:

And the servant was healed in that hour (13).
The woman was made whole from that hour (Matt. 9 : 22).
Her daughter was healed from that hour (Matt. 15 : 28).
He stretched it forth: and his hand was restored (Mark 3 : 5).
And they,.... returning to the house, found the servant whole (Luke 7 : 10).

1. "I will come and heal him." (1) The Lord's willingness; (2) The Lord's ability.
2. "As thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee." (1) Recognized belief; (2) Corresponding blessing.—Blessing dependent on faith (1) In form; (2) In degree.
3. "The servant was healed in that hour." (1) Healed of a serious illness; (2) Healed by the Master's word; (3) Healed through a friend's faith.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

CHRIST'S MIRACLES OF HEALING.

The centurion's servant (Matt. 8 : 5-13).
Peter's wife's mother (Matt. 8 : 14, 15).
Lepers (Matt. 8 : 2, 3; Luke 17 : 11-19).
A paralytic (Mark 2 : 3-12).
A withered hand (Matt. 12 : 10-13).
The impotent man (John 5 : 2-9).
The woman who touched him (Matt. 9 : 20-22),
The infirm woman (Luke 13 : 10-13).
The dropsical man (Luke 14 : 2-4).
The ear of Malchus (Luke 22 : 50, 51).
Blind men (Matt. 9 : 27-30; Mark 8 : 22-25; John 9 : 1-7).
Summarily stated (Matt. 4 : 23, 24; 14 : 14; 15 : 30; Mark 1 : 34; Luke 6 : 17-19; 7 : 21, 22).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The order of Matthew in chapters 5 to 13 is, as previously mentioned, not chronological. Hence the lessons of this quarter should be re-arranged, according to the order of Mark and Luke, if the sequence of time is desired. There is general agreement among harmonists as to the relative position of the events; though the usual difference of opinion exists as to the time of year, in consequence of the various theories respecting the length of the Galilean ministry.

It will be sufficient here to indicate the order; the reasons for it can be given in connection with the separate lessons. Lessons 3 and 9 should precede the Sermon on the Mount; Lesson 1 immediately follows that discourse. The remaining lessons should be placed as follows: Lessons 7, 8, 10-12 (discourse in parable), 2, 4, 5, 6.

The account of Luke (Luke 6 : 1, 2) shows that the healing of the centurion's servant immediately followed the Sermon on the Mount. The healing of the leper, narrated by Matthew (Matt. 8 : 2-4), probably occurred much earlier, just after the first circuit in Galilee (comp. Mark 1 : 39, 40, *et seq.*).

The place of this incident was Capernaum, as both Matthew and Luke tell us. But it is still disputed where Capernaum was. This very uncertainty recalls the Lord's prophecy respecting it (Matt. 11 : 23; Luke 10 : 15). It was undoubtedly situated in Galilee (Luke 4 : 31), near the lake (Matt 4 : 13), probably in, or near, the district called Gennesaret (comp. Matt. 14 : 34; Mark 6 : 53, with John 6 : 24). It could not have been very far from the mountain where the great discourse was delivered; but it is not certain that our Lord reached it on the same day he descended from the Mount of Beatitudes. Nor can we positively fix the latter locality. Josephus gives some information respecting the city, or, rather, respecting a fountain called by the same name. It is assumed that the city was near the fountain, and the location of the latter has been the main question. Three fountains have been claimed as that referred to by Josephus. At present few accept the so-called "Round Fountain" the most southerly of the three, as the spring in question, since no ruins are found in the neighborhood. Dr. Robinson strongly advocates Khan Minyeh as the site of Capernaum; the fountain being 'Ayn et Teen. It is objected that this lies too near the lake; for Josephus speaks of a "fertilizing spring." Nor are there any very important ruins in the neighborhood. Hence a third and more northern locality has been assigned as probably the true site; namely, Tell-Hum, near which is the fountain Et-Tabyghah. The latter meets all the conditions required by the language of Josephus; and the ruins at Tell-Hum point to the existence of a city of some importance. These ruins are near the lake, northeast of the fountain. The name is supposed to be derived from the old one, Kefr Nahum, by a natural process of change and abbreviation, Dr. Thomson is the pronounced advocate of this site. Still, the opinion of Dr. Robison will always carry weight, in view of his splendid service as an explorer in Palestine. It is also objected that Tell-Hum was outside of Gennesaret.

The present tendency of opinion is in favor of Tell-Hum, which is about three miles from the mouth of the Jordan, where Bethsaida Julius was undoubtedly situated. The Bible dictionaries and volumes in regard to Palestine devote much space to the controversy, of which only the leading points can here be indicated. Such has been the fate of a place dignified in the story of the Redeemer's life by the title "his own city" (Matt. 9: 1).

A Queer Siamese Custom.

Among many curious customs peculiar to Siam none is more remarkable than that which prescribes that when a banquet is given, not merely the menu, but a fac-simile of the various plates themselves, is to be previously submitted to the king. A few weeks ago a new hotel was opened at Bangkok, and the occasion was celebrated by a sumptuous banquet. The Bangkok Times, recording the event, adds that, "according to the old Siamese custom on an opening day, his majesty the king received, some three days before the banquet, a fac-simile of the dinner served that evening. It consisted of eighteen dishes, which were all sealed up and despatched to the palace by an officer who came down to take charge of them."

Those who feed bran to horses largely are most in favor of it, according to F. D. Coburn.

PHILADELPHIA IN 1787.

A Glance at the City a Hundred Y. Ago.—Washington's Presence.

In 1787 Philadelphia although the leading city in the United States, was comparatively, with its present dimensions, a small town. The number of houses were estimated at something over 6,000 and the population was about 25,000. The improvements did not extend west of Seventh street. Indeed, the ground between Chestnut and Walnut and Sixth and Seventh streets was at the time a grass meadow. West of Seventh street was Norris' pasture lot. In 1779 the number of taxables in the county was 7,066, but in 1786 only 4,519, showing the effects of the war and of the subsequent anarchy upon the property of the community. The physicians, surgeons and dentists numbered only 42; the lawyers, 34, and the ministers of the gospel, 16. The City Tavern was a fashionable resort and the place where assemblies, concerts, etc., were given. Fires were frequent in the early history of the city. At the time of the Federal Convention Philadelphia was noted for the manufacture of improved fire engines. At that time commerce was looked upon as the chief interest of the country and Philadelphia was the chief commercial city. In 1785 the number of coasting vessels entered at the Custom House here was 567 sail and all the other entries 501. Commerce, however, declined and manufactures did not prosper. Indeed, the opinion prevailed that manufacturing employments were injurious to the best interests of the country, and outside of shipping only agriculture was encouraged. A better state of things soon manifested under the Constitution than had existed under the Confederacy. Ship-building was so prosperous about 1790 that Philadelphia was not exceeded in this respect by any part of the world. The exports, especially of flour and grain, also showed a great increase. A stable government had at last made progress possible.

When Washington arrived in Philadelphia in 1787 to participate in the deliberations of the Federal Convention he found the city very much as it had been described to him by his correspondents. Richard Henry Lee had told him it was an attractive scene of amusement and debauch. James Lovel had written of it as a place of crucifying expenses. It was a city of fine residences and good sidewalks. It was besides an exceedingly gay city. In the fashionable promenade in Chestnut street the Father of his Country could not fail to meet the exquisite of the epoch and the belles of the period in gorgeous brocades and taffetas. When the beau of 1787 bowed to the damsels that passed him he took half the sidewalk—sometimes perhaps edging Washington into the street—as he flourished his cane and scraped his foot, and the lady in return, as she gravely responded to his salutation, courtesied almost to the ground, perhaps crowding the first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen against the adjacent wall by her cumbrous hoops. To Washington the city must have had a peculiar charm. For years he had known only the bustle of the camp and the seclusion of Mount Vernon. Here he was feted, dined and tead day after day and week after week. He went to concerts at the City Tavern and to the play at the "opera house." Among those who welcomed Washington to Philadelphia was Colonel Mentges, of the Revolutionary, a dancer before the war and a distinguished actor afterward. The value of Washington's influence in making the Constitution possible, and this influence was no doubt enhanced by the manner in which he mixed with the society of Philadelphia during the convention.

The Home of the Aryans.

Can we not discover the cradle of our race? I say decidedly we cannot. We may guess, with more or less probability, but if our guesses are to be submitted to the tests of mathematical certainty, not one of them will stand the test. This ought to be understood, and is, in fact, understood among most scholars. Many opinions held with regard to periods of history which are beyond the reach of historical evidence can never be more than possible or plausible. To demand for them a different character does not show any critical sagacity, but rather ignorance of the limits of our knowledge. Thus, when we see the Celts driven to the western parts, of Europe, pushed forward by Teutonic tribes, and these again pressed hard by Slavenic neighbors, we naturally conclude that the Celts were the first to arrive in Europe, the Germans the second, the Slavs the third. But there is no mathematical certainty for this. It is nothing but the result of an historical combination, and can never be more. Again, if we see Hellenic civilization extending from Asia Minor to Greece, and from Greece to Italy, and if we find the Italians pressed by successive inroads from the north, we are inclined here to admit a progress of Aryan speech and thought from the east to the west, and from the north to the south. If, on the contrary, we consider that the Aryan conquerors of India came clearly from the north along the rivers of the Punjab, while before that time they must have dwelt for a certain period together with the people who became the founders of the first European dialects, we find it difficult to resist the conviction that some half-way point from which the northwestern and southeastern tribes could have diverged may mark the original home of the Aryans.

The German architects, recognizing linoleum as a good, durable stuff, continue to find new application for it every day. The practice is now much in vogue in rooms of new buildings intended for stores, offices, workshops, restaurants, etc., first simply to lay a cheap plaster floor (cement or gypsum), and thereupon to put a layer of linoleum, thus entirely dispensing with a wooden floor. Thus, it is stated a floor is made, which in its massive underground is impermeable to both vermin and moisture. Such a cover of linoleum takes the place and has the advantage of a carpet, and can be made at cheaper rates than wooden floors.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

D. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., September 29, 1887.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

—GOOD ADVICE:—

‡—O——:-:——O—‡

KEEP COOL!

and buy at

Bartholomews' Store,

Cheapest Store in Centre County.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Sharp frost on Monday morning last.

— The grain sown this fall is up and looks finely.

——Mr. Chas. Swartz, of Tusseyville, was one of our callers this week.

——Gov. Curtin can't tell you what time it is, since the Centennial.

——Band Festival at Tusseyville on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

——H. D. Vanpelt shot three wild ducks on Red and Stone mill dams, Tuesday.

——L. D. Kurtz, formerly of Aaronsburg, is erecting a new dwelling house at Mifflinburg.

——Ex Sheriff Spangler has gone to the western counties for another lot of cattle.

——Lutheran Synod at Mifflinburg, this week, and Women's Miss. Society at New Berlin.

——Democrats won't be bulldosed this year—that's what makes the rads feel as though it was blue Monday.

— Kennedy & Shires got the long pull on their Snyder county persecutors, and now will let them have a volley from their rifle pit.

——Landlord Brown, of Bellefonte, since the sale of the Cummings house, has leased the Butts house, and will run a hotel there next spring.

——F. A. Foreman, of this place, has moved to Millheim, where he has taken charge of one its schools. Millheim will find him an excellent teacher.

——John Barefoot, of Fayette township, Juniata county, hanged himself to an apple tree Wednesday. Financial embarrassment is given as the cause.

——The potato excitement is running high among dealers, who are now paying 65 cents per bushel. Look out, so that there is no break in a potato corner.

——Gov. Beaver is having a good time going around to centennials, celebrations, and such, and seems to be making himself popular—at least he hasn't been snubbed yet.

——It is rumored that Chas. Bollinger expects to locate in Altoona before long, and will open up a flour and feed store. Charley is a good neighbor and we'd be sorry to see him go.

——J. Will Dinges left on Tuesday afternoon for Annapolis to resume his studies in the Naval Academy. He starts in on his second year with good prospects of successfully completing the course.

——This thing of blowing about a year's success, and not paying honest debts, is too thin, or else shows the rogue. The REPORTER pays its honest debts, and don't try to get dishonest money from the county.

——There appears to be some dissatisfaction with the change of school books in Potter district, as appears from a letter by "Citizen." If the writer will make his complaint a little more clear, we will give him a hearing in these colums.

——The great strike in the anthracite region, threatens to cause a rise in the price of coal. Wonder whether these strikes are not connived at by the operators, sometimes, in order to have an excuse for putting up prices?

——A young gentleman living in the vicinity of Tusseyville who of late has made himself conspicuous as a correspondent to some of our county papers should be more careful in the future, as his scribbling is making him exceedingly unpopular.

——A collector will call upon persons whose names are upon the Lutheran church subscription books, for money due, in order to make payments due to contractors. It is important that those who have amounts unpaid prepare themselves for the collector, and lay by the sum due.

——Five hundred and thirty-four pensioners from Centre county have their names on the pension rolls at Washington, who each quarter draw $18,241. This would make $72,964 distributed among the soldiers and their widows yearly, averaging nearly $137 to each.

——Thanks to Dr. Atherton for a copy of State College Catalogue, 1886-87. The College is flourishing, and under Dr. Atherton its success is assured, notwithstanding under his first years' control it met its fiercest opposition and misrepresentation. All has been dispelled and the college is rapidly gaining in students as well as in public favor.

MURDERER SHOWERS' CONFESSION NOT BELIEVED AS A WHOLE.

Lebanon, Sept. 14.—The confession and trial of Murderer Showers, his plea of guilt of murder, the motion of his new counsel to withdraw the plea and substitute "Not guilty" on the ground that the confession had been obtained through fear and intimidation, the evidence of witnesses, the testimony of Showers, the applause of the excited people in the packed Court House, the denial by Betsy Sargent of Showers' charges and the general speculation as to her guilt or innocence, is the one topic of all talk in the Lebanon Valley.

The confession was written in jail in the presence of Rev. J. M. Ditzler and Reigert Seibert of Annville and Luther F. Horick, Esq. Showers expresses himself very much relieved to-day since having made his confession. He will be brought into court again next Monday, when the degree of guilt will be determined and he will be sentenced.

Information was made last evening before Alderman Kreider charging Miss Betsy Sargent with being an accessory to the murder, but she has not yet been arrested. Her brother Jacob took her home, where she will remain until wanted. The charge against her is not believed by a majority who are aware of Showers' several confessions.

Showers murdered two children—both nephews—by choking them to death with a cord, and then buried them in the garden.

WILL WE HAVE A BIG HOTEL?

More persons than can be accommodated, we are told, come to Centre Hall for summer boarding. The location is healthy, with plenty of valley and romantic mountain scenery, good, pure water, and other attractions, and prices of living cheap.

In a conversation with Gov. Curtin the other day, we learned from him that outside capitalists had their eye on this place, for the erection of a large summer hotel. He tells us that a syndicate had this enterprize in view, and the governor is giving it every encouragement, and he thinks there is not a more favorable opening for such a hotel than at this place. We think Gov. Curtin is correct.

In addition to this we find that the erection of a permanent pic-nic ground in the woods near our town, is also being talked of. Its central location, conveniences to the railroad, its extent and level surface free from under brush, and close proximity to the Centre Hall water works, make this woods the choicest spot in the county for such a purpose.

OUR CENTENNIAL.

Huntingdon and York, last week celebrated their centennial, both with great pomp and eclat, lasting several days. Other counties will follow suit, next year, and in subsequent years, as the centennial may become ripe or reach its 100 rung in the ladder of time.

Centre county was erected Feb. 13, 1800, so we will have to tarry a little spell yet before we can celebrate the 100 anniversary of the birth of our county. Our county was taken from Northumberland, and many records pertaining to this section, deeds and other legal documents, are on file in the courthouse at Sunbury which once was our county seat. All papers of this nature, prior to 1800, are in the vaults *of* Northumberland county at Sunbury.

Whenever we get 100 years old we will want old mother Northumberland to come up and join in the dance.

Bellefonte can celebrate its centennial in 1895.

UNITED BRETHREN CONVENTION.

The Allegheny Conference of the United Brethren church convened in Orbisonia on September 22 and adjourned on Sunday evening. Bishop E. B. Kephart, D. D., presided. The appointments for the Altoona District, are as follows:

D. Sheerer, P. E.

Altoona—T. P. Orner.
Bellfonte—George Noden.
Bigler—D. Ellis.
Calvin—H. Brown.
East Salem—J. Landis.
Huntingdon—J. A. Clemm.
Juniata—C. McCollough.
Liverpool—J. B. Keedy.
Millheim—C. Wartman.
Philipsburg—C. W. Wasson.
Port Matilda—F. Tallheim.
South Williamsport—A. Davidson.
Stormstown—G. W. Emiphize.
Three Springs—E. N. Somer.
Tuscarora—J. L. Baker.
Tyrone—H. F. Shope.

DEATH OF COLONEL KAPP.

Amos E. Kapp died at his home on his farm on the outskirts of Northumberland on Thursday evening, 22nd, after an illness of less than a week. He attended the centennial celebration at Philadelphia and returned home with a slight cold and thoroughly exhausted. Fever set in, and surrounded by his family he passed over the dark and silent river of death as quietly as a child sleeps.

Col. Kapp years ago was known through here as a large stage proprietor, and at one time owned the line from Northumberland through Penns Valley to Water Street.

SAYS HE'S INNOCENT.

Several weeks ago one of our correspondents down the valley, in his letter published that a fancy poultry dealer had cut the eye teeth of Squire Rote, of Haines. Mr. Albert Sherman, of Littlestown, Pa., the party referred to, writes us to contradict this, and say it is false, and that his dealings were fair and square, as he can verify.

We give the gentleman the benefit of the above denial, not knowing anything about the facts.

Wide double width all wool Tricots, in all the new shades, at 50c per yard.

Wide double width all wool Checks at 50c.

Wide double width all wool plain Cloths at 50c.

Our $1 25 fine Black Cashmere reduced to 90c.

LYON & CO.

A FINE MONUMENT.

This week Mr. Strohmeyer unpacked and set in place in our cemetry, a fine monument over the grave of Jacob Arney. It was cut and finished in scotland and was shipped direct to this place. It is a redish stone called Scotch granite and capable of a high finish.

The monument is of ponderous proportions and presents an imposing appearance.

LIST OF JURORS.

The following jurors have been drawn for the next term of court, beginning on the fourth Monday of November.

GRAND JURORS.

J. Miles Green, Milesburg.
C. D. Runkle, Centre Hall.
Jacob V. Thomas, Bellefonte.
Adam Felty, Harris township.
Wm. McClellan Jr., Bellefonte.
J. F. Montgomery, Howard township.
Albert Hoy, Ferguson.
J. C. Johnson, Philipsburg.
James D. Turner, Huston.
J. H. Neideigh, College township.
James H. Potter, Bellefonte.
J. A. Reesman, Centre Hall.
Newton Brumgart, Miles township.
Wm. L. Wilson, Half Moon.
Adam F. Heckman, Gregg.
Charles Grim, Miles.
David Bartges, Gregg.
B. F. Thompson, Benner.
John Hamilton, College.
John Shively, Taylor.
Hiram T. Lucas, Howard boro.
E. R. Williams, Huston township.
John Gilliland, Snow Shoe.
William Heckman, Potter township.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Elias Fetterheff, Gregg township.
Frank E. Welland, Harris.
John Shultz, Miles township.
John Grove, Gregg.
Harvey Vonada.
W. H. Dorland, Philipsburg.
Silas Reese, Philipsburg.
R. E. Munson, Philipsburg.
A. Y. Williams, Worth township.
John R. Musser, Gregg.
Benjamin Snyder, Boggs.
Jacob Stine, Walker.
George S. Hoy, Marion.
C. T. Gerberich, Bellefonte.
William Sanderson, Huston township.
Beaty H. Tate, Spring.
John Packer, Howard township.
Wm. R. Rearick, Gregg.
Isaiah Struble, Walker.
Robert N. Musser, Philipsburg.
John A. Grenoble, Gregg township.
George Noll, Boggs.
L. B. McEntire, Benner.
Peter R. Aumen, Gregg.
James Alexander Potter.
J. M. Browar, Benner.
Isaac Yarnel, Walker.
Robert Lucas, Snow Shoe.
Dempster Meek, Patton township.
Samuel Shirk, Spring.
J. Benner Graham, Bellefonte.
S. D. Wagner, Worth township.
Ezra Fisher, Union township.
Albert Smeltzer, Spring.
L. S. Bricker, Harris township.
Constance Curtin, Boggs.
Joseph Clark, Snow Shoe.
George Noll, Milesburg.
Thomas Harper, Haines township.
David McClintic, Potter
Wm. A. Tobias, Millheim.
Jacob Frantz, Worth township.
Joseph Smith, Gregg township.
George W. Kechline, Ferguson.
William Robb, Curtin.
Theodore Deschner, Spring township.
Lot Struble, Spring township.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Wm. Thompson, Jr., College township.
Job W. Packer, Curtin township.
Johnston Long, Howard.
W. W. Hall, Rush township.
C. L. Strohecker, Miles.
Samuel Dixon, Snow Shoe.
John Ashcroft, Philipsburg.
Frank Swabb, Potter.
Joseph Fetzer, Liberty.
George Dale, College.
John C. Stover, Haines.
D. B. Kunes, Liberty.
D. M. Weaver, Ferguson.
Francis Long, Penn.
Taylor Gunsallus, Snow Shoe.
Samuel Gault, Bellefonte.
Frank H. Holt, Snow Shoe.
George R. Boak, Burnside township.
James Kimport, Harris.
A. R. Alexander, Penn.
Jacob H. Fishburn, College.
T. P. Rynder, Milesburg.
James Antes, Howard township.
Emanuel Zettle Gregg.
Norman Calhoun, Union.
John A. Mull, Bush.
W. W. Rishel, Potter.
John B. P[illegible]otter.
C. E. [illegible]ellefonte.
[illegible]s, Ferguson.
[illegible]rl, Ferguson township.
Isaac Thomas, Bellefonte.
Adam Decker, Walker township.
Uriah Stover, Spring tpwnship.
John C. Craig, Huston.

LOCAL SQUIBS.

——Wednesday morning opened with rain.

——Many horses in this section are sick with distemper.

——If you want a fine farm, read ad, in REPORTER, of John I. Thompson.

——The recent "cold snap" has made business brisk among our coal merchants.

——Bartholomew is shipping many hundred bushels of potatoes from our station.

——Mr. Vance McCormick left for Altoona this week where he expects to work at his trade.

——Don't forget the Festival in Hosterman's grove at Tusseyville on next Saturday evening.

——Before you buy a stove you should see the beautiful Parlor Heaters at Reesman's stove emporium, Centre Hall.

——Fishermen are having a harvest of eels in the mountains along Penns creek this fall. Some of them have been threatening to send the REPORTER a mess.

——Get your ready made clothing a the Philadelphia Branch, and you will not be imposed upon and save money besides. Lewins always deals fairly, and sells lowest in the county.

——There is nothing more certain than this, that an ordinary potato crop, even at 30 cents per bushel, will pay far better than an average wheat crop. Cipher on it, farmers.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER, and pay $1.50 per year in advance. Try it, at least for the campaign, with four names for 50 cents, and an extra copy for the one getting up the club.

——Our popular landlord, D. J. Meyer, has gone on a trip to Mercer county. During his absence Mrs. Meyer will show that she knows how to run a hotel.

——Fleming the tailor of Bellefonte is having quite a run on fall suits. His work gives satisfaction and his prices compete with all. Remember Fleming's tailoring establishment if you want a fine suit of clothes. All the late styles.

——Cider is selling at $2 per barrel. Apples at 30 to 40, according to quality. Potatoes are being bought up at 55 and there seems to be quite a chase for them by buyers for shipment. One farmer, by name of Wolf, near Aaronsburg, is said to have a crop of 1600 bushels.

——Lock Haven markets: Potatoes 60 cents; apples 40 cents; peaches $1 to $2 per bu.; chickens 50 to 60 cents per pair; butter, 20 to 22 cents; eggs, 18 to 20; sweet corn, 10 to 15 cents per doz.; tomatoes, 80 cents per bu.; egg plants, 5 to 8 cents, and other produce about as last quoted.

—— Mr. Dave Bible who spent several years as clerk in Bartholmew's store at this place left this week for Shamokin where he has secured a good position in a large merchant establishment. Emanuel Gettig, of Tusseyville, takes Bible's position and is able to fill it satisfactorily.

——Viewers for a private road, from James Duck's house to the road to Penn Hall, were on the ground, a few days ago, and made a report granting the road. There was much feeling between the contending parties. This was a re-view, a former set of viewers having reported against said road.

FORWARD, GRAND ARMY.

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—The Future City, as St. Louis was once satirically called, is now a Fairy City, although the smoke is still here. Everything is ready for Grand Army week and preparations have been made for the reception of 100,000 soldiers. These are beginning to arrive, and by Tuesday the veterans will all be here to capture the city, which will surrender gracefully to them.

The city parks will be a succession of camps, 3,000 tents being scattered picturesquely among the bricks and mortar of every day buildings. These can accommodate 30,000 men, and the houses in the vicinity will furnish the meals at a quarter of a dollar for each veteran's appetite. The markets are overflowing with the good things of the farms, gardens and prairies, and the visitors will literally live off the fat of the land. Like New York, St. Louis is noted for being a boarding aggregation of humanity, a great proportion of the widows and smart wives of the town keeping open house at so much per week, payable in advance. This hitherto impregnable rule will be under a flag of truce this week, and no veteran need buckle his vest-strap instead of partaking of a square meal.

Our $1.00 Cashmere reduced to 75c.

Our 75c Cashmere reduced to 55c.

Our 50c Cashmere reduced to 38c.

Our 40c Cashmere reduced to 30c.

A splendid quality Cashmere 25c.

One lot of Remnants of Canton Flannel; heaviest weight, reduced from 15 to 10c.

1000 yards Remnants of Dress Goods from 5 to 25c per yard. The same goods in the piece were sold at 10 to 50c per yd.

LYON & CO.

CALL FOR A CENTRE COUNTY UNION-LABOR CONVENTION.

The farmers who are opposed to having the prices of their products made in England; the soldiers who believe that the government is able to and should do them the same justice it has already done the bondholders; the skilled and unskilled laborers who believe that the present low rate of wages is both unnecessary and made by monopoly; and all who believe that the people's money should be among the people and not locked up in the United States Treasury, are invited to meet in County Convention, in Bellefonte, on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, 1887, to protest against the said evils, and to put a full county ticket in the field.

Each laborer, soldier, or farmers' organization will be entitled to one delegate, and each borough, ward or township to one delegate each. Delegates will be required to agree to support the platform and ticket of the Union-Labor party.

T. P. RYNDER.
Chairman State Com. Union Labor Party. Milesburg, Sept. 20.

1000 yards of Gingham at 4½c per yard.

A lot of Canton Flannel at 4½c per yard.

Heavy Striped Shirtings reduced from 10 to 8c per yard.

Ladies' Dress solid button shoes at $1.25, warranted to wear and stand the wet and dry.

LYON & CO.

A $10,000 STALLION DROPS DEAD.

Youngstown, O., Sept. 26—While James McKeow was driving Oberline, the $10,000 stallion owned by G. W. J. Hitchcock, this afternoon, the animal fell dead in his harness. McKeown was thrown to the ground and his nose broken and ear cut. Oberlin was a half-brother of Maud S. He was foaled in 1879 and bred by A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky. He had a record of 2 25½.

Our $1.65 Kid Ladies' Button Shoe is equal in wear and appearance to any $2 shoe in the country.

Our Fine Daisy Kid Shoe at $2 is equal to any 2.50 shoe.

Our $2.50 Buracoa Kid Dress Shoes are satin lined top, fine oak sole, elegant French last, in all widths. *All the above goods Warranted.*

We have working Shoes from 90c up.

LYON & CO.

POSTPONED.

The Quarterly services on Brush Valley circuit that were to be held on Oct. 1st and 2nd have been postponed one week, and will be held on the 8th and 9th of Oct. The P. E., Rev. Pines could not be here on the previous date

H. S. Basom, Pastor.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle Seventy-five cents.

MARRIED.

By Rev. J. M. King, Sept. 17, 1887, at Evangelical parsonage Centre Hall, Mr. Andrew Horner and Miss Carrie Fleisher, both of Tusseyville, Centre Co., Pa.

By Rev. J. M. King at same place, Sept. 28, 1887, Mr. John A. Mann and Miss Debie Gardner, both of Howard, Centre Co., Pa.

On the 15th of September, at the Lutheran parsonage, by Rev. M. L. Deitzler, Mr. Edward Swartz, of Millheim, and Miss Cora Stover, of Aaronsburg.

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness etc., for fifty years.

HERE AND THERE.

——Read Powers advertisement in another colum.

——Had a cool wave Friday and Saturday last.

——Mr. Eicenhart, proprietor of the Spring Mills Creamery, moved into the Runk mansion, this week.

——Arb Katherman is keeping bachelors hall—his wife and family are away visiting friends.

——Potatoes are in demand for Ohio as well as for the coal regions. The price has gone up to 55 cents.

——Cool weather is setting in and you want a fall overcoat. To get one cheap go to Lewins, at the Philad. Branch.

——A strike took place in Centre Hall recently. Next time guess they will have to send for Master Powderly, or bust.

——The "Royal Princess" is the name of those beautiful square parlor heaters sold by And Reesman. Every body is getting one,

——Rev. Fischer left on Wed. afternoon for Mifflinburg to attend the Lutheran Synod which convenes at that place this week.

——Are you going to the show? If you are, buy your boots and shoes at Power's and you will save enough money to buy your ticket.

——Fleming the tailor, at Bellefonte, opened up a fine line of goods for fall suits. Keep an eye on what he has to say in regard to suits and prices.

——By paying for the REPORTER in advance, you get it for $1 50 per year. Those who wish to avail themselves of this offer, had best remit at once.

——The REPORTER, for the campaign, 15 cents. If you want a straight, honest Democratic paper, for the campaign, send your 15 cents for the REPORTER.

——Suits made to order, at the Philadelphia Branch, where one of the best tailors in the state is employed. Satisfaction guaranteed as to prices and fit.

——Mrs. Charles Horner, of near Penn Hall, died on Tuesday afternoon. We did not learn the cause of her death. She leaves a husband and five children.

——Lewins has fall overcoats and a new stock of suits for men and boys, cheap and down to cost. Suits made to order, too, and satisfaction guaranteed.

——The trial of the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Culvey has not yet commenced. The Clinton county court will finish up the minor cases before attacking this important one.

——Little, sour, bitter, dry and shriveled peaches are sold on our streets this season for one dollar and fifty cents a bushel. Ge whiz! We'll invest our money in pop.

——Miss Della Spangler, of Joliet, Ill., is visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. D. C. Runkle, at this place. Miss Spangler is quite a vivacious young lady and is a brilliant conversationalist.

——Our schools are under fair headway. Prof. Little, of the grammar department, seems to be the right man in the right place. Centre Hall can boast of as good schools as any in central Penn'a.

——"Gathering chestnuts on Sunday" would be quite an appropriate theme for some of our divines' discourses at this season. There are plenty of wayward ones wandering over the mountain every Sabbath.

——Will Swab, of this place, completed a model of a new cornplanter, the result of his own ingenuity, which he expects to send to Washington to obtain a patent. It is quite a simple device and in our estimation is a good idea for that purpose.

——About two weeks ago Miss Sadie Ross of this place, cut an ugly gash in her hand and severed an artery. The wound has caused her considerable anoyance since, by the opening of the injured blood vessel, which is very slow in healing.

——John Noll, we mean Sheriff Noll, of Pleasant Gap, has been helping the stone cutters at the Presbyterian church the last few days; although a candidate for office he goes about his work the same as ever. John is a good stone cutter and will make a boss Sheriff. We predict a handsome majority for him next Nov.

——H. A. Walker, son of Mr. Philip Walker, the latter living in Clintondale and the former at the pike opposite, had his left arm broken two weeks ago, while loading lumber at Zeigler's saw mill in little Sugar Valley. He was walking up a plank with a scantling in his arms, when the plank slipped off and he fell to the ground, the scantling falling on his arm.

——Please call and examine our large stock of cloths and cassimeres suitable for any garment in Men's wear—a full assortment of Overcoats "READY MADE" The largest line of Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods in the county—all work guaranteed to fit or no sale."

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Brockerhoff Row & Humes Block.

The last hope of Jacob Sbarp, the New York bribe giver, is dead. The supreme court has affirmed his sentence and he will be sent to Sing Sing on Friday next. The leading opinion was written by Judge Daniels, but there are three other opinions filed in the case. The court however, has unanimously come to the conclusion that no error prejudicial to the defendant appears in the record and that the jury was justified by the evidence in convicting him. While there is room in the heart of almost every one for a sincere pity for this aged man who ran his course of fraud long before punishment overtook him, and while there can be nothing but admiration for the devoted conduct of his faithful wife, still no good citizen can help but rejoice that justice has not miscarried in this case.

From Italy, the cholera returns for the past 24 hours are: Messina, 118 new cases and 49 deaths; Catania, 6 new new cases and no deaths; Palermo, 3 new cases and 3 deaths.

The *Gualois* publishes a report, without vouching for its truth, to the effect that the remains of Napoleon have been stolen from his tomb at Hotel des Invalides and scattered to the winds.

Napoleon's ashes scattered to the winds ought to raise a breeze, at least.

AN OLD MAN'S CRIME.

WILLIAM SHOWERS CONFESSES THAT HE KILLED HIS TWO LITTLE GRANDCHILDREN.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 23.—William Showers, the aged murderer of his grandsons was brought into court at 9.30 o'clock this morning to be tried. Some thirty nine witnesses, all residents of the vicinity of Annville, where the murder was committed, were in court. A Frank Seltzer, esq., counsel for Showers, is confined to his room, seriously indisposed, and District Attorney Ehrgood stated that he was willing to postpone the case until to-morrow. A sensation was then created by the handing of a written confession to Judge McPherson, which covers five pages of legal cap paper. Showers confesses that he killed the two little boys, as charged in the two bills of indictment. Judge McPherson read the confession amid an almost breathless stillness in the court room. Betsy Sargeant, the would-be housekeeper of Showers at Annville, and who was to have married him, is implicated as an accessory in the confession. Showers says the woman held the light while the terrible deed was done, and while he buried them, and that she assisted him from beginning to end. The woman's friends do not believe she can be guilty of so heinous a crime. Her arrest was made this afternoon.

BARNUM'S SHOW

will exhibit at Bellefonte on the 14th of October, and everybody is going to see the Elephant. When in Bellefonte, don't forget that Winter is coming too, and you will need something in the line of Boots or Shoes. The next question is where can you buy the best goods for the least money. At Power's Shoe Store you will find the FINEST, LARGEST and BEST Stock of Goods in this section of the State, and always on

FREE EXHIBITION.

We quote no special prices to catch your trade but know that our prices on all goods are the lowest and no dealer in the county can compete with us.

We know that too much talk will spoil a good thing, and to prove what we say, we invite you to examine our good and prices.

SEXTON WANTED.

Sealed proposals from persons desiring to act as sexton for the Luth. church of Centre Hall, for the coming year, can be sent to Rev. W. E. Fischer, on or before noon, Tuesday Oct. 4, next, with bid for discharging the duties as sexton.

THE COUNCIL.

SALESMEN WNATED.

To canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. *SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID.* Apply at once, stating age

CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
Rochester, N. Y.
(Refer to this paper.)

A BARGAIN.

A Fine Farm in Penns Valley four miles south of Centre Hall, will be sold at a low price. For particulars address.

JOHN THOMPSON JR., TRUSTEE,
Lemont Centre Co. Pa:
29sep2m.

CAMERON HOUSE,
Cor, 2nd & Market St.,
LEWISBURG, PA.

First-class house in every respect. Good sample rooms on 1st floor. Free Buss to and from all trains.

THOMAS HARPER HUTCHINSON,
sep22871f Proprietor.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	79	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	36

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	16 00
Best Roller Flour	1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.00
Stove	5.25
Small Stove	5.25
Chestnut	5.00
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,